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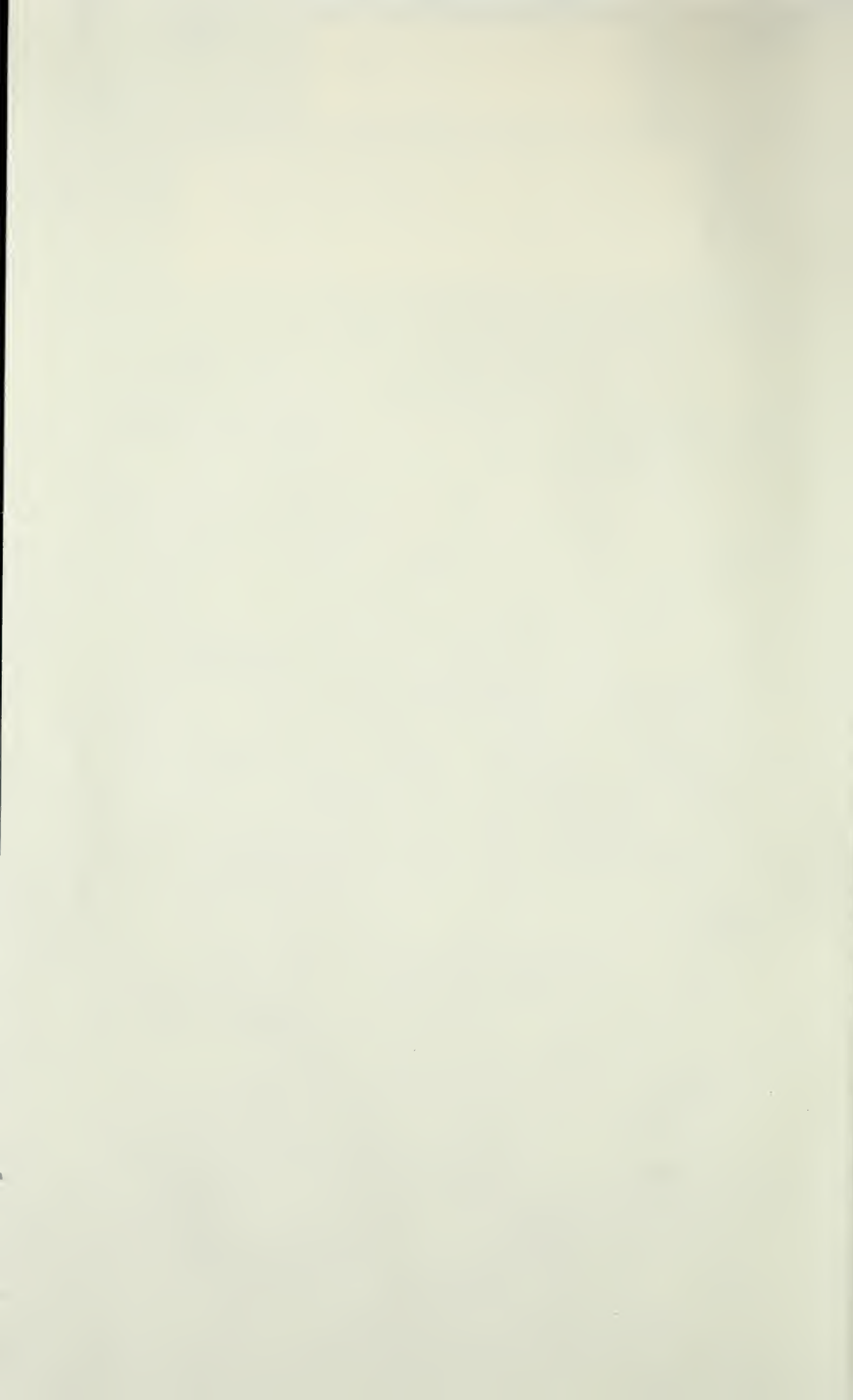
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Holm, D. D.

History of the Fifth Indiana  
Battery

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History of  
The Fifth Indiana  
Battery











# History of *The Fifth Indiana Battery*

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*Compiled and Written from the "Field Diary" of Lieutenant Daniel H. Chandler, and from Official Reports of Officers of the Army of the Cumberland.*

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By Private D. D. Holm

## PREFACE

The scope of this history precluded the entering into the minor details of the marches and operations of the Battery. It is even impossible to describe the lesser movements in battle and skirmish, but our aim has been to those most interested, a narrative by which the movements of the Battery may be traced in a general way. We hope that the sons and daughters, and the generations to come, of the fathers who fought in the ranks of the Fifth Indiana Battery, may glean something of interest and value from this history not found elsewhere. It is therefore sent forth with hopes of favorable consideration. We extend to our faithful and loved comrade and Lieutenant, Daniel H. Chandler, our sincere thanks for the use of his "Diary" for which we are under special obligations for data furnished.

D. D. HOLM,  
JOHN E. KATES,  
CONRAD BRICKER,  
Committee.

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## CHAPTER I.

The Fifth Battery Indiana Volunteer Artillery was composed of men recruited from the following counties: Allen, Noble, Whitley, Marshall and Laporte. The original number of 98 men was mustered into the United States service September 20th, 1861, but owing to an error which had been made in the records, which, however, did not invalidate the oath of muster-in. A subsequent "muster-in" was had Nov. 22nd, at which time there were 151 mustered into the U. S. service for "three years, or during the war." The following is the list of commissioned and non-commissioned officers at the time of the final muster:

Commissioned Officers—Captain, Peter Simonson, of Columbia City, Ind.; Sen. First Lieutenant, Henry Rankin, Valparaiso, Ind.; Jr. First Lieutenant, Alfred Morrison, Plymouth, Ind.; Sen. Second Lieutenant, Henry M. Allen, Laporte, Ind.; Jr. Second Lieutenant, Gordon Simons, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Non-Commissioned Officers—Jacob F. Ellison, Orderly Sergeant; George H. Briggs, Quartermaster Sergeant. Duty Sergeants were: James Tollerton, First Sergt.; Samuel P. C. Freeman, Second Sergt.; Joseph M. Allen, Third Sergt.; David Donnelly, Fourth Sergt.; Smith Brown, Fifth Sergt.; Wilson Guysinger, Sixth Sergt.

Corporals—John J. English, James Waters, Joseph Hughey, Henry Bricker, John E. Douglas, Alex Craig, Joseph Donley, George W. Robinson. Corporal Robinson

was appointed Company Clerk; William Hulse, Bugler, and John Marshall as Guideon. Artificers were: Alex Hall and Daniel H. Chandler for blacksmiths; Henry Hacket and John Spear for wagonmakers; John Prickett and Jasper Koonts, saddlers; Henry Mock was detailed as Hospital Steward, and John Walton as wagonmaster.

The number constituting the "original" organization was 98 men; who rendezvoused at Indianapolis at what was known as "Camp Morton," remaining but a short time, the space allotted being inadequate for artillery drill, a camp was established on or near White River—the "camp" being designated as Camp White. At this camp the "boys" began "soldiering" in real primitive fashion, but soon adjusted themselves to the "rigors" of camp life and duty. A short time after the establishment of Camp White, recruits (fresh fish) began to arrive, and but a few weeks elapsed until the maximum number of 148 men were enrolled. Camp duty was comparatively light, but "squad drill" was the order of each day (Sunday excepted.) The "awkward squad" and the most awkward man in it were in evidence but a short time. The men soon became imbued with that soldierly pride that enabled them to "get the step, there," and keep it with ease and precision. There was also an obvious desire and determination to excel developing among officers and privates alike. A keen rivalry to become efficient in all the details appertaining to the artillery branch of the United States service. And in the maturity of these desires and determinations, great advantages were realized through the entire three years of active service, where accurate aim and effective execution was required. Higher officials were not long in recognizing the rapid advancement and close attention to the smaller particulars of military duties, and as a result, made requisition upon Captain Simonson for "trusty men" to guard the arsenal and armory, as necessity required. The "Order" was considered highly complimentary because of the responsibilities devolving upon those who were detailed from time to time.

November 20th, there was received a full and complete equipment of 6 guns (cannons), 4 smooth bore Howitzers and 2 James rifles the former 12-pounders, the latter 6-pounders;) 6 caissons, an ambulance, a battery wagon, a forge, 6 baggage wagons; also, a full complement of 148 horses and mules. The Battery (or Company) now being

full and fully equipped, the officers at once set to the work of dividing into sections and the assignment of guns, men and horses to each of the three sections into which the Battery was divided. To the First Section was assigned 2 of the 12-pound Howitzers. Sen. First Lieut. Henry Rankin was placed in command. To the Second or Center Section the 2 6-pound James rifles was assigned. Sen. First Lieut. Henry M. Allen commanding. To the Third or Left Section was assigned the other 2 12-pound Howitzers. Jr. First Lieut. Alfred Morrison commanding. The assignment of men to the several Sections of the Battery was recognized as a very delicate and an important question which confronted the officers, coming as the men had from different counties, cities and towns. But it had been observed that like "birds of a feather flocked together," the "boys" from the same county, city or neighborhood, by some natural motive or impulse, were drawn together. Thus the importance of the matter was materially modified and a decision and agreement was soon reached. Those from Whitley county composed the Right Section, those from Laporte, the Center Section and those from Noble county the Left Section. Those from Allen and Marshall were distributed among the three sections promiscuously. A change in the daily routine drill was made necessary, now that the Battery was fully equipped with a full complement of men and horses which were to draw the cannons and caissons (3 teams to each gun and caisson, respectively, and a driver for each team) and drill at the gun for cannoncers—"Detachment drill"—was strenuously enjoined, and, with the same vim and determination, privates and officers took up the new work that had been so noticeable in "foot drill." And it is particularly worthy of record that before leaving Indianapolis, by actual test, a score of ten "rounds" per minute was made (other scores of 62 to 65 seconds were made.) About the 25th of November a rumor was set afloat that the Battery had marching orders. On the 28th, soon after breakfast, the bugler called "Assembly." An order to "strike tents" immediately, and be ready to march at 10 o'clock. The "order" also gave information that the 5th Indiana Battery had been assigned to the Army of the Ohio. Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell commanding. The Battery, for the first time "swings into column" and proudly marching through the streets of In-

dianapolis, halted at the Indianapolis & Jeffersonville R. R. where, in due time, it was loaded upon flat cars (the horses in stock cars) and was soon speeding along toward Jeffersonville. Arriving at Jeffersonville it was the work of but an hour to unload and "hitch up" and marching down to the wharf the Battery was ferried across the Ohio river, and marched through Louisville, Ky., and southward to what was known as Camp Jenkins, three miles from Louisville, where, with others, the 5th Indiana was placed under command of Capt. Terrill of the Regular Army. Capt. Terrill was subsequently promoted to the rank of Brig. Gen. and was killed at Perryville, Oct. 8th, 1862. At this camp (Jenkins) military discipline was rigorously applied. Terrill being a Captain of Artillery in the Regular Army—a strict disciplinarian—proved himself to be hard task-master for volunteers. Nevertheless, strict military discipline and tactics rigidly enforced at that time, proved to be of vast benefit in after times. Dec. 19th, '61, in obedience to orders issued from "Headquarters Army of the Ohio," the Battery again "boarded" flat cars at Louisville and via Louisville & Nashville R. R. landed at Bacon Creek in the evening of the same day. The Battery was assigned to the 3rd Division Army of the Ohio, commanded by the once famous astronomer, O. M. Mitchell, who had been commissioned a Brigadier General of volunteers. The camp at Bacon Creek was admittedly one of the most unsanitary places that the Battery was ever obliged to occupy as a camp. The location had elevation sufficient for proper drainage, but the soil was heavy and compact so that surface water disappeared only by actual evaporation. The tramp and travel of men and horses kept the camp ground "stirred" constantly to a depth of an inch or two; the frequent rains adding to the unhealthiness of the location. An epidemic of measles invaded the surrounding camps of infantry and a number of the "boys" of the Battery succumbed to the attack, while others suffered from typhoid and malarial fever and were sent back to the hospital at Louisville. February 9th, '62, the Army of the Ohio, consisting of about 16,000 men of all branches, and led by Gen. O. M. Mitchell's division, advanced upon Bowling Green, Ky., the then Rebel stronghold in Kentucky. As the 5th Indiana Battery had previously been assigned to Mitchell's division it was conspicuous in the line of march. As Mitchell's forces ad-



vanced and reached the north bank of Green river at or near Munfordville, it was discovered that the bridge across that stream had been destroyed and an attempt had been made to also destroy the railroad bridge, but this attempt had been frustrated by the timely appearance of the cavalry advance. The railroad bridge was speedily repaired and a floor of heavy plank spiked upon the ties for the crossing of the army. The river had been swollen the recent heavy rains to almost overflowing. The bridge is about 80 feet above the river bed and being only 10 feet wide, the crossing of the Battery with "frisky" and untrained horses was extremely hazardous, though a line of infantry was stationed on either side of the bridge the entire length of several hundred feet and between these two living lines the Battery passed over without accident, or incident worthy of mention. As soon as the 3rd Division was well across and "closed up," the advance was resumed, and on the 14th of Feb., when nearing the Big Barren river, opposite Bowling Green, Ky., obstructions of every description were placed in the road to impede the progress of the advancing Federal forces. Couriers from the front reported that the town was from all appearances on fire. At this juncture an order was received for the artillery to move forward with all possible dispatch. The 1st Michigan and the 5th Indiana Batteries were given the right-of-way and hurried forward on a keen trot. The 1st Michigan having the advance reached the high ground about a half mile from the river and with their long range rifled guns (Parrot) succeeded in throwing a few shells across the river into the town. The effect of which was to hurry a few depredators out of the town and give notice to the retreating forces under the Confederate Gen., Albert Sidney Johnson, that the artillery of O. M. Mitchell's division was ready and anxious to give an account of themselves whenever opportunity was given. The bridges which had spanned the Big Barren river had been burned and made unsafe, even for infantry in any considerable numbers, and on account of recent heavy rains the river was turbulent and full almost to overflowing its banks—fordable in many places near by in dryer seasons—but at this time it was perilous to undertake to ford it at any point. Here was a dilemma, which to many was to be the cause of an extended delay, but not so to the fertile minds of the engineers. By the use of a canoe which had been secured

a small but strong rope was carried across the occupants of the canoe paddling heroically for the south bank; to this was securely fastened a 3-inch cable rope; this was successfully dragged through the swift running water to the south bank and securely fastened to a large tree which stood conveniently near; on the north bank the "cable" was carried back some distance to a tree sufficiently large for anchorage. Now came the first "tug of war" (a very familiar expression in after time.) Fifty of the Battery boys and as many more of other commands near by were required to stretch the "cable" sufficient to raise it out of the water. In the meantime a large coal barge had been secured and reinforced with a double floor or bottom, and brought up to the bank of the river parallel with the rope or "cable" and upon this "pontoon," and by a "hand-over-hand" action propelled singly) a sufficient number of trusty men—men of muscle and physical endurance—were put upon the "pontoon." Grasping the "cable" with both hands and bracing themselves with their feet against the "up-stream" side of the "pontoon, and by a "hand-over-hand" action propelled the "pontoon" with its "cargo" of three teams and gun (or caisson) to the south bank. Perilous as the method of crossing was, it was proof of the courage and trustworthiness of the "men behind the guns," which composed the 5th Indiana Battery. The drivers of teams were no less heroic in braving the dangers of crossing. After a delay of several days, caused by the necessity of building bridges for crossing the ammunition and supply trains, the march toward Nashville was resumed. The Third Division paralleling the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. It is worthy of note in connection with the history of the Battery to state that early in the morning of the day when the Third Division left Bowling Green a heavy downpour of rain set in and continued the entire day. Just at sunset the rain ceased—the clouds broke away and upon the receding clouds was displayed the "BOW OF PROMISE." But a more disgusted set of men would have been difficult to find. Soaked to their "hides" and bedraggled generally—muttered imprecations upon those responsible for bringing on "this cruel war," was frequently heard. And to add to the discomforts of the occasion, the quartermaster's supplies had been "swamped" and "rations" for the hungry men could not be

had. So that to the Battery boys was issued about a pint of wheat flour to each one, and the only method of "serving" was to mix a batter with cold water without salt or "risin'" and baked on a camp skillet. These were very appropriately denominated "SINKERS." After partaking of this frugal meal (?) many of the boys of the Battery took lodging in a large tobacco shed which had been erected as a storage shed near the railroad in the vicinity of Franklin, Tenn., a small way station on the railroad. In this shed was stored several tons of leaf tobacco ready for packing and shipping. The next morning broke serenely, and as the sun "peeped o'er the eastern hills" the sentiment expressed in the following poem was amply illustrated:

"Behold, the rays of morning,  
As bright they come from Eastern skies,  
The vernal scenes adorning.  
A thousand beauties meet the eyes;  
The New-born day rejoicing,  
Comes bounding o'er the dewy hills,  
And with its richest blessings  
A thousand hearts with rapture fills."

The march was resumed after a liberal supply of "hard tack," coffee, beans and bacon which had been issued early in the morning, reaching Edgfield, on the Cumberland river, Feb. 24, opposite Nashville. Here, as at Bowling Green, the bridges spanning the Cumberland river had been destroyed by the Confederats, but the crossing was delayed but a few hours. On the morning of the 25th the river steamers which had brought Gen. Nelson's Division up the Cumberland during the night, after the fall of Fort Donelson, were used the next morning in ferrying Gen. Mitchell's Division to the south side of the Cumberland. Marching through the principal street of Nashville, strange sights met the eye and strange thoughts entered the minds of the "boys," for frequently some one, more outspoken than others, gave expression to his thoughts. The Battery went into camp eastward of the city on the Nashville & Murfreesborough pike, remaining in this camp until the 8th of March, when an order was issued for the Third Division to occupy Murfreesborough, some 32 miles southeast of Nashville, on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad. On account of the destruction of bridges spanning the principal streams on the way, Murfreesborough

was not reached until the evening of the 10th, having marched about 45 miles. The bridges having been destroyed on the direct road, other places for crossing were sought, thus making the distance traveled much greater. Regular camp quarters for the Battery were established and occupied until April 5th. The history of the Fifth Indiana Battery and Eighth Brigade of the Third Division is in substance the same. The Eighth Brigade was composed of the 19th Illinois, 24th Illinois, 18th Ohio and 37th Indiana. The Brigade was commanded by Col. Turchin, of the 19th Illinois. On April 5th, broke camp at Murfreesborough and the 6th occupied Shelbyville, crossing Duck river in the evening—establishing temporary camp—remaining but three days in preparing for the forced march to be made soon. With two days' rations in "haversacks," in the early morn of the 9th, the column was set in motion. Reaching Fayetteville, the column was halted but a short time—pushing onward in the direction of Huntsville, Ala.,—distant from Shelbyville about 62 miles. The distance was covered in about 30 hours—and at the break of day, April 11 (Henry M. Cist says April 7th) the enemy was surprised completely at finding the town and railroad lines in possession of the "Yanks"—Turchin's Brigade, Kennett's Ohio Cavalry and the Fifth Indiana Battery. The Battery "awoke the echoes" about two and a half miles eastward of the town where the railroad and the Fayetteville and Huntsville pike run parallel for some distance and about 500 yards apart, and but for the quick action of a section of the Battery many of the locomotive engines might have succeeded in escaping eastward toward Chattanooga. Henry M. Cist, who was A. A. G. on the staff of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, and Sec. of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, says "there were 15 locomotives and 150 passengers and freight cars with 170 prisoners captured and a large amount of army stores." The loaded cars were packed with supplies for the Confederate army at Corinth. This "breakfast job," in which the Battery participated, the success of which was largely due to "quick action and accurate aim." A section of the Battery, which was "planted" on a slight eminence, opened fire on an engine which was making a bold effort to escape up the railroad, the second discharge of the gun in action disabling it by knocking off a drive-wheel, thus blockading the way, mak-

ing escape to all others impossible. This was practically the first "active service" of the Battery. Though the time occupied was insignificant, yet the result was far-reaching—the loss and damage to the Confederate authorities was great. The next day a force of infantry, accompanied by parts of the Battery, was sent each way upon the line of the railroad. The force which went eastward as far as Stephenson, Ala., (the junction of the Nashville and Memphis and Chattanooga railroads) about 60 miles from Huntsville, destroyed the bridge across Widow's creek and returned to Huntsville with numerous "trophies" of war, among which were a number of prisoners. The expedition which went westward, surprised and routed a force of Confederates guarding the railroad bridge which spanned the Tennessee river near Decatur, Ala. The bridge had been piled with combustibles and saturated with turpentine in anticipation of a speedy destruction if occasion demanded it. A squadron of the 4th Ohio Cavalry had succeeded in swimming the river some distance below the bridge, and, coming upon the guard from an unexpected "quarter" caused a precipitate evacuation of the post; although one detachment of the Battery had been planted upon the railroad track and loaded with canister to "sweep the bridge" in case an attempt should be made to apply the torch. After a delay of about two hours the Federal forces, including the Battery, crossed the river on the railroad bridge, planks having been spiked onto the ties parallel with the rails. Continuing the march westward Courtland and Tusculum were occupied with but little resistance. A temporary camp was established near the town of Tusculum. Here it was that a few of the Battery boys determined that the time had come for beginning the work of "laying waste" the "enemy's land" (?) with no feeling of regret afterward. The several squads of cavalry scoured the adjacent country, breaking up and routing bands of guerilla and watching the movements of parts of the defeated Confederate army from Shiloh; the news of which had been received subsequent to the capture of Huntsville. A reconnoitering party, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one gun of the 5th Indiana and one of the 1st Michigan batteries, led by Col. Turchin, routed a force of Confederates at Athens, Ala., "cleaned up" the town of commissary supplies and returned. Having accom-



plished its purpose the forces returned to Huntsville, destroying everything—except commissary supplies which were successfully brought away—that would be of benefit to the Confederates who were cautiously following. The bridges at Decatur went up in “fire and smoke;” the resin and turpentine which had been put upon the railroad bridge had not been removed and it was but the work of a few minutes to apply the torch, several of the cannoners from the 5th assisting in “touching the fuse.” The Battery, after returning to Huntsville, established a camp in a beautiful grove near the town and for more than a month had nothing but the routine of camp duty for exercise. Not long, however, did idleness prevail; daily foraging parties were sent out in search of forage, and with the corn and “fodder” was usually a generous supply of “smoked pork,” consisting of hams, shoulders and sides which were found (?) buried or hid away in fodder stacks, other edibles were brought in in generous quantities; many camp kettles and buckets full of luscious dew berries, growing wild in the “thrown-out” or abandoned fields were gathered, and from which the famous “army cobbler” was made. A little later the “wild goose” plum was made an item in the menu for special dinners. On the 16th of June, ’62, Col. Turchin with the 8th Brigade and three guns of the 5th Indiana Battery (right section and one detachment of the center section under immediate command of Capt. Simonson) went to Winchester, Tenn., driving out and scattering about 600 Confederate infantry and cavalry—“swept” southward through Paint Rock to Stevenson, Alabama, thence to Bridgeport, Ala., encamping on the the west bank of the Tennessee river where the railroad bridge of the Memphis & Chattanooga railroad had been burned by Confederate authority and orders. The 5th Indiana Battery participated in the several skirmishes which occurred at Winchester. Paint Rock and other places wherever artillery could be used to advantage. About this time the 8th Brigade was broken up—Colonel Turchin having had charges preferred against him for permitting “pillaging” (?) in the town of Athens. The verdict of dismissal by the court was set aside by President Lincoln.) The 8th Brigade was in a measure lost sight of for a length of time; though the Battery still maintained its identity with the 3rd Division (23rd Corps.) (Gen. O. M. Mitchell had been relieved of the command of the 3rd Division for reasons best known



to Gen. Buel.) Gen. Lovel H. Rousseau succeeded Gen. Mitchell. About the first of August the three guns and other equipments of the Battery which had remained at Huntsville were ordered to proceed to Bridgeport, where headquarters had been established. Aug. 24th the 3rd Division (including the Battery) was ordered back to Stephenson to garrison the fort at that place, and guard "gaps" through which the two railroads run, forming a junction at Stephenson; but two companies of the 37th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and three of the 13th Michigan had arrived, the Battery occupying the fort near the railroad depot. On the 30th of Aug. a general retrograde movement of Buel's entire army was begun—leaving the 3rd Division, a part of which was yet at Bridgeport—to cover the movement. Early on the morning of the 31st information was received that a force of Confederate infantry was advancing upon Stephenson. A reconnoitering party under Capt. Simonson was sent out which soon met the enemy in force and after a few shots exchanged with the enemy—it was discovered and reported by scouts that a considerable force of Confederates with artillery was advancing preparatory to an attack. Capt. Simonson deeming "discretion the better part of wisdom," returned to the fort. Scarcely had he entered the fort when the enemy ran a "12-pound" Howitzer out in plain view and sent a solid shot, "whirling" over the fort. The Battery boys were on the alert and were soon answering "shot for shot" and by taking deliberate aim succeeded in dismounting one of the Confederate guns and causing the whole "outfit" to retire out of range and out of sight. Orders had been received by the officer commanding the post at Stephenson to evacuate as soon as practicable. This must be done cautiously, for according to reliable information, at least four regiments of Confederate infantry and a four-gun battery were forming their lines for an attack. Cars had been loaded with "surplus" baggage of the Battery without creating suspicion and at about 2 p. m. of the 31st was started up the railroad toward Decherd. The Battery withdrew from the fort by sections with a platoon accompaniment of infantry; taking position in as plain a view as convenient, and remaining thus until another section would come up and "wheel into line,"—misleading and confusing the Confederates till all, the Infantry and Battery had withdrawn and formed for defense across a narrow gap in the mountain spurs through which the rail-

road ran. This small force of infantry (two companies of the 37th Indiana and three of the 13th Michigan) and the 5th Indiana Battery was in fact the rear guard to Buell's whole army, and especially to the 23rd Army Corps. Great credit was given to Capt. Simonson and his battery for efficient and effective work during the time of action in the fort, and for strict compliance with orders in every detail. As one section of the Battery would take a position commanding the road with Infantry support) another would be placed further back—(but in supporting distance—on the line of retreat, so that in case the Confederate cavalry, which hung persistently upon the rear of the retiring Federal forces, should make a "dash" the Battery would be prepared to give them a warm reception, if not teach them a lesson that would induce them to keep at a safer distance. These maneuvers were continued till near night, though the march was continued till near midnight, when line of battle was formed and the weary "boys" "slept on arms." The train of cars which had left Stephenson was "stranded" near the tunnel, about ten miles from Stephenson—the engine having "jumped the track." As soon in the morning as the train was put in motion, the march was resumed. The Battery taking the mountain road over which a wheeled vehicle of any kind had not gone for nearly twenty years. The difficulties and obstructions which confronted the Battery—that is wash-outs, boulders and detached rocks in the ascent of this "bluff," or mountain, were met and overcome with a persistency that was characteristic through its entire three years' service, when difficult problems were to be met and solved. The distance across the mountain is about six miles. After the ascent the road, though unused for a score of years, was more "passable." The march was continued along the line of the railroad, pushing forward as speedily as possible, through Cowan Station, reaching Decherd in the early afternoon, where it had been reported the balance of the Brigade was waiting. But instead nothing but disappointment and chagrin were met. However, there was a soothing influence in the fact that the Confederate cavalry had ceased to perplex the "little rear guard," and for reasons best known to themselves, had kept at a safe distance from the Battery and little force of infantry which seemed to have been abandoned or forgotten. Pushing on through Decherd and before reach-

ing the crossing of Elk river, troops from Huntsville, Ala., and other places southward were met. After crossing the Elk a halt was ordered at or near Estell Springs long enough to "feed and water horses," occupying less than an hour's time. Meanwhile the "boys," who were fortunate enough to have them, were munching "hard-tack" and raw bacon. Resuming the march (in retreat) a halt was not made until Tullahoma was reached, near the midnight hour, having marched a distance of about 40 miles with but few intervals of ease or rest. The necessity of these forced marches lay in the fact that a much larger Confederate force was marching with all possible speed on parallel roads northward in an effort to intercept the Federal forces at Duck river, or Normandy, situated on the south side of the river. The "rank and file" were ignorant of the causes of such haste but subsequently were made familiar with facts as they then existed.\* (A matter of history worthy of notice, and an item of interest to the survivors of the Battery is that the Battery was the first Federal artillery to enter Alabama and the last to leave it, though not from choice—on this shameful retreat, conducted by Don Carlos Buel.) The next morning quite early the march was resumed. The Battery "wheeling into column" just as the sun was "peeping o'er the eastern hills." Pushing on as speedily as the wearied men and horses could endure. Murfreesborough, Tenn., was reached about midnight. The Battery not being assigned to camp till about one o'clock. Here a much needed rest of four days was granted. When Buel's whole army, which had been concentrated at this place, made another "rush" for Nashville; the Battery marching on the Nashville and Murfreesborough pike. It was apparent upon arriving at Nashville that there would be no "halt" there. Down at the wharf on the "Blue Cumberland" (river) boats were being loaded with infantry and artillery and were ferried across with apparent haste. The Battery boarded a boat in its turn, having enjoyed (?) a little respite during the time that rations were being issued. Having been landed safely on the north side of the river, the Battery took the pike which led through Edgefield Junction, Tyree Springs, Franklin, Mitchell, and thence to Bowling Green; the same route over which the Battery had marched when the "advance"

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\*See American Conflict by Greely, Chapter 10, page 212.

upon Nashville was made the previous February. A halt of three days was made at Bowling Green in order that Buell might gather up the "loose ends" of his army preparatory to his effort (?) to intercept Braxton Bragg before he (Bragg) would reach Mumfordsville, where a considerable Federal force was stationed under command of Col. Wilder. The Battery (with the brigade) took up the line of march in the direction of Glasgow and Cave City. A line of battle was formed near the latter place and remained there for two days.\* "The race" for Louisville, Ky., was again resumed on the 23rd of September, and for the succeeding two days and nights the Battery marched almost continually, stopping only to feed and water horses, the "boys" improving the opportunity to make a cup of coffee, as opportunity was given. For some reason Bragg tacitly turned to his right thus leaving an open road for Buell to Louisville, who immediately set his army in motion to cover the distance in the least possible time. The Battery reached West Point on the Ohio river west of Louisville at break of day on the 24th of September greatly exhausted, and in time, arriving at Louisville where the "roll was called." The report that "all were present and accounted for" was greeted with expressions of satisfaction at being able to report "no stragglers." It may be claimed without any degree of arrogance that the material in the men of the 5th Indiana Battery was equal, and in some respect superior to any organization in the Federal army, as was demonstrated in the last two days and nights prior to reaching Louisville. Nearly two years had elapsed since the Battery had marched through this same city with clean, new uniforms and bright equipments, a full complement of men and horses. But, oh! what changes a little time had wrought! Ragged, hungry, dust-begrimmed, disgusted and ill-humored; some had taken on a degree of lonesomeness bordering on to homesickness; for was it not a fact that just across the "Ohio" was INDIANA—GOD'S COUNTRY—HOME. A few days' rest sufficed, however, to bring back again the original cheerfulness; a clean wash and new uniforms from head to feet; the stale jokes gave way to fresh ones, and hilarity was the rule. Comfort and happy mindedness had been installed instead of ill-humor and lonesomeness.

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\*See Henry M. Cist's *Army of the Cumberland*, vol. VII. page 58.

## CHAPTER II.

In the reorganization of the "Army of the Ohio," after its arrival at Louisville, Ky., the Brigade numbers in the 3rd Division were changed to 9th, 17th and 28th; the 5th Indiana Battery was assigned to the 9th, which was composed of the 2nd and 33rd Ohio regiments, 38th Indiana and 10th and 21st Wisconsin. The Brigade was commanded by Col. Len Harris, of the 2nd Ohio infantry.\* On the 2nd of October, '62, the 3rd Division was set in motion; the Battery with the 9th Brigade wheeling into column upon the Bardstown pike and followed it for a few miles, then took a road running in a more easterly direction, leading through Sheperdsville, thence to Taylorsville, Bloomfield and Maxville, which latter place was reached late in the evening of October 7th. At two o'clock the next morning the peaceful (?) slumbers of the Battery were disturbed, orders were issued to be ready to march at daylight. Promptly on time, the Battery was in line of march now in the direction of Perryville, nine miles southward. About 8:30 a. m. there were unmistakable evidences of "trouble ahead." Columns of infantry were wheeling from "column to line," the boom of cannon was distinctly heard in the direction of Perryville. Not long did the Battery remain inactive. Reaching the hills bordering Doctor's creek (which at the time was dry, and water in the vicinity was extremely scarce) the Battery was placed in position (with the 9th Brigade) in line of battle on the right of the Division, the Battery in an open field which had been cultivated to corn, and near the old

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\*Greely says Col. Lytle commanded.



Maxville road. (There were two of the regiments of the Brigade on either side of the Battery, with the 2nd Ohio in reserve immediately in rear of the Battery.)

About 11:30 a. m. the Battery "opened fire," replying to the Confederate artillery which had become quite active and which was located in the thickly wooded hills beyond the creek. It soon became evident that this was no "light skirmish." Shot and shells from the (Confederate batteries one a four-gun and another a six-gun battery) were now coming "thick and fast," shrieking over and around. Solid shot plowing deep furrows in the dry earth in close proximity to men, guns and teams, then "ricochetting" and with a wild defiant shriek, go spinning over the ground leaving in its wake wounded and dying men and horses. (The 2nd Ohio regiment which lay in reserve suffered severely during the time of this artillery duel.) Though this was the initial of the many subsequent engagements, the "boys" of the Battery stood bravely to the work at hand, and without shrinking stood to their posts until ordered to retire in the face of overwhelming numbers. Though unequal as to number of guns this was one of the most resolute and hotly contested artillery duels between Simonson's Battery on the one side and two Confederate batteries on the other that it was my privilege to see in all my army service; (Loomis' battery having retired about 300 yards on account of an inflaming fire from the enemy,) and when the Confederates had massed their infantry with the apparent intent to crush this part of the line as had been done on the extreme left, Simonson's Battery paid its compliments to this mass of Confederate infantry with most destructive effect, plowing great lanes through the advancing hoards by the rapid use of shot and canister.\* The Battery remained in its first position until about 2 p. m., when the Confederates in massed columns advanced, necessitating the retirement of the Battery, first about 300 yards, taking position in close proximity to a barn and straw stack which soon took fire and was burned. It was supposed that a spark from the burning barn accidentally dropped into one of the chests as ammunition was being served therefrom causing an explosion, killing one man instantly and wounding

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\*Col. Len Harris, of the 2nd Ohio Inf., whose regiment was laying flat upon the ground a short distance in the rear of the Battery.



others of the detachment with several horses. Owing to the heat and danger from the burning of the barn and straw the Battery again retired to a position on a ridge about 400 yards to the rear of the present line of battle, retiring speedily but in good order and still in fighting humor, and with an unyielding firmness pictured upon every face, which clearly indicated the kind of material of which the Battery was composed. It was an undeniable fact that, though the enemy held the field, the Division, Brigade nor the Battery were "whipped," but had suffered a reverse on account of overwhelming numbers of the enemy on this part of the line, but when reinforcements came (about 5 p. m.) a short, brisk engagement ensued and the enemy was driven back, and the original line of battle was reoccupied by the infantry, the Battery withdrawing in the meantime in order to replenish the chests with ammunition and obtain a greatly needed supply of water for the men. There having been no opportunity on account of the scarcity of water to replenish their canteens since quite early in the morning. Details were sent a distance to the rear to fill the canteens; the drivers had orders to "stand to horse," and the cannoneers to remain at their posts. The men were greatly exhausted and in their half famished condition (not having had any opportunity to eat anything since early morning) lay down upon the ground without blanket or covering of any kind except the wide "canopy of heaven," the drivers fastening the hitching strap to their hand, lay down besides their teams and were soon utterly unconscious of their surroundings, dreaming of home and "God's country." The Battery suffered considerable loss during the day. The report submitted the next day was: Sergt. Wilson Guysinger and private Ehrick killed. Those severely wounded were Sergts. Samuel Freeman and Dan'l Jones; privates Mendenhall, Hupp, Forey and Myers; 10 were slightly wounded, (names not given); 23 horses were killed or rendered useless from wounds; lost eight sets of harness; a limber chest by explosion. The following will be interesting and quite suggestive: "Slept on arms last night, expecting to renew the battle today, but no enemy in sight. We were busy arranging teams and examining and packing ammunition and caring for the wounded, etc. Having buried Sergt. Guysinger and private Ehrick, and gotten the severely wounded boys to the

hospital, we were ready for another fight or a chase."\* On the 10th the whole Corps moved two miles beyond or eastward of Perryville, the 9th Brigade moving upon the old Maxville road, thus the Battery passed directly over the field and in close proximity to its first position on the 8th. The Confederate dead were yet unburied, many of them lying where they had fallen. To say that the slaughter in front of the Battery's position was terrible and undescribable is no exaggeration. There were a number of rail pens erected in which were a dozen or more dead Confederates thrown, that they might not be torn and eaten by the hogs which were running at large. In one in one of these pens were 11 bodies of Co. B, 27th Ky. Confederates.) After rations had been issued and all sick and wounded cared for, the pursuit of Bragg's victorious (?) army was again resumed. Passing through Danville, Stanford and Crab Orchard; going into camp two miles east of the latter place in the evening of Oct. 15th. On the 20th a retrograde movement was begun, repassing through Crab Orchard and Stanford, a route was taken which led more directly in the direction of Lebanon, Ky., which lay about 30 miles southwesterly from Danville. Passing through Lebanon on the 22nd, the Battery (with the brigade) went into camp on the "Rolling Fork"—a stream of considerable size—near New Market. Men and horses were way-worn and fatigued by continued marching "by day and night," having marched about thirty miles on the 22nd. A number of privates having "surrendered" to disease and sickness and had been sent away to hospitals, some of whom never returned, either being discharged for disabilities or had died. On the 28th orders were given to "strike tents," and taking up the line of march, passed through Campbellsville, Greensburg, Osceola and Glasgow, and on Nov. 3rd went into camp four miles above Bowling Green on the Big Barren river. Only a few days were passed in camp, when the whole Army of the Ohio was electrified by the reading of General Order No. 168, dated Oct. 24th, 1862, relieving General Don Carlos Buell and placing Gen. W. S. Rosecrans in command Oct. 30th. This same order created the Department of the Cumberland and thereafter this army was known and has gone down in history as the "Army of the Cumberland." Simonson's Battery had gained a dis-

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\*From D. H. Chanler's Diary, October 9th, 1862.

tion and reputation which entitled it to "first rank in point of armament and military position," and in recognition of these facts, two new 12-pound Napoleons were installed instead of the Howitzers, and instead of the 6-pounders (smooth bore) two 10-pounder Parrotts were made to grace the ranks of the center section. A supply of fresh horses was also received, the teams having become greatly reduced both in condition and numbers. On the 7th of November a general review and inspection was had, and on the 9th the Army of the Cumberland was set in motion by its intrepid commander, W. S. Rosecrans. The Battery for the third time in less than twelve months had marched through Bowling Green, the first time with "victory perched upon its banner," southward toward Nashville; the second time—sweltering in heat—humiliated beyond description in the race for Louisville, Ky., and now again headed in the direction of Nashville, Tenn., greatly encouraged and hopes brighter on account of the new commanding General. Late in the afternoon of Nov. 12th, '62, the Battery went into camp in the vicinity of Mitchellsville, having made an average daily march since leaving Bowling Green on the 9th, of 20 miles; remaining until the 16th, "stakes were again pulled up," and marched to Edgefield Junction on the Cumberland river, ten miles above Nashville. In the meantime, Jr. 2nd Lieut. Gordon Simons resigned and Quartermaster Sergt. George H. Briggs was "brevetted" and was immediately assigned the duties of Chief of Caissons. The Battery remained in camp at the Junction till Dec. 5th and moved down to the village of Edgefield, opposite Nashville. On the 10th crossed the Cumberland (the third time) marched through the city of Nashville and out on the Franklin pike a distance of four miles and went into camp, remaining till about the 20th of Dec., when the Battery was ordered to report to R. W. Johnson, then in command of the 2nd Division. The Battery was assigned to the 3rd Brigade of the 2nd Division. With many regrets the boys of the Battery parted with those of the gallant regiments who had shared in the privations and hardships of the long wearisome marches and the "fierce conflict" during the

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\*It should be remembered that when the Battery is mentioned as marching it is always in conjunction with the Brigade unless otherwise specified.

past twelve months. Though unknown by name scores of faces had become familiar, and the banners which they had so proudly and gallantly born aloft had become objects of admiration. Tents were "struck" and the move to the new camp was soon reached, located on the Nolinsville pike, three and a half miles from Nashville. A day or two subsequent to reaching the new camp rumors were afloat that marching orders were soon to be "issued," and in a few days these rumors materialized. On the 26th of December, tents were "struck" early in the morning, a hasty breakfast was eaten, and at 7 a. m. the Battery wheeled into line of march with its new acquaintances, on the Nolinsville pike. About 11 a. m. cannonading was heard in the direction of the Franklin pike, apparently but a few miles distant. Coming to Flint creek the Federal forces found the bridge had been burned, and owing to the recent heavy rains the creek was bank full. Some Confederate cavalry who doubtless were guilty of the act of burning the bridge and were vigorously objecting to any "Yanks" crossing the creek were sent scurrying to shelter by a few well aimed shots from the Battery. As soon as the "coast" was clear, the crossing, though extremely dangerous, was successfully accomplished by fording, though it was necessary in order to keep the ammunition dry, to "float" the chests in "tarpaulins" (a heavy waterproof covering for the guns and caissons when laying in camp.) The crossing of the creek delayed the marching columns a considerable time. The Battery going into camp for the night, but at 2 o'clock the next morning the advance was resumed. At about 7 a. m. a halt was made for breakfast and to feed and water horses. Again advancing the enemy was encountered at about 11 a. m. A brisk skirmish ensued; the Battery, however, was not called into action. Following the pike in the pursuit through Nolinsville in the direction of Triune; the Battery frequently wheeling into line and hastening the pace of the retreating Confederates by a few timely shots from its guns. To say that the zeal of the boys was at high tide would be putting it mildly. The Confederates were forced back to within two miles of Triune, which was supposed to be their advance line of battle. Darkness intervened and put a stop to any further skirmishing; orders were given that teams should not be unhitched; drivers to "stand to horse" and cannoneers to remain at their posts.

This was plainly significant that the enemy was not far distant and in force, and that a renewal of the fighting and maneuvering of the past six hours was expected in the morning. But when morning came a degree of disappointment (?) was in evidence for no enemy was visible. Leaving the Nolinsville pike the Battery took a road running across to the Wilkinson pike, reaching it about 11 p. m., and "bivouacked in line of battle." On the 30th of December the Battery kept pace with and in line of battle as nearly as the topography of the country would permit; skirmishing by the infantry and desultory firing by the Battery continued during the entire day. "To clearly understand the relative position in advancing with the line of battle, it should be remembered that the 20th army corps, commanded by General A. McD. McCook, was the 'right wing' of the Army of the Cumberland as it advanced upon Murfreesborough. The 2nd Division was upon the right of the corps, and the 3rd Brigade of this division upon the extreme right of the whole line, with the Battery as near as could be in the center of the brigade." (D. D. H—)

The position occupied by the Brigade and Battery on the night of the 30th was about four miles nearly due west from Murfreesborough, and near the intersection of the "dirt road" with the Franklin pike. The Battery "halted in line of battle" about 10 p. m. and because of weary, exhausted bodies the "boys," many of them, were fast asleep, but not to "dream of battlefields no more." The activity of courriers, and the apparent cautiousness of officers was evidence that an enemy was in close proximity. At 4 a. m. of the 31st, horses of the 5th Indiana Battery were watered and fed (not having been unharnessed during the night) and as soon as this was done were "hitched up" and in readiness for action. A "soldier's breakfast" was hastily dispatched. It was indeed fortunate that these precautionary preparations had been made or doubtless Simonson's Battery would have met the same fate as that of the other batteries of the Division. The enemy struck the 1st and 2nd Brigades at about 8 a. m., with tremendous force and impetuosity, and being wholly unprepared, were swept away like forest leaves, leaving the 3rd Brigade at a disadvantage and exposed to a destructive fire in front and flank on account of having been placed in "deflection" from the main line for pro-



fecting the right flank of the Division; but the Battery, as well as the infantry of the Brigade, were not to be driven without an effort to check the oncoming "marauding masses." The Battery using case shot and canister with disastrous effect, firing about forty rounds. Though the infantry was overwhelmed and driven in retreat, the guns of the Battery were brought off successfully, though the enemy was but fifty yards away yelling like "maddened fiends." The wounded had been hastily removed to a nearby house which had been improvised as a hospital, but the dead, three in number, were left "where they had fallen." In the retreat two guns fell into the hands of the enemy, one of the Parrott guns of the left section; two horses were killed, thereby disabling two teams and one driver was instantly killed by the same volley, and in the center section the horses which drew the one gun were all shot down.—" Baldwin succeeded in checking their advance in his front, but their left continued to swing around on his right. Here four guns of Simonson's battery, posted near the woods in rear of their first position, opened with terrible effect."\* (This must have been near the Wilkinson pike, and eastward of the house that was used as a hospital, mentioned above.—D. D. II.) The Battery with but three serviceable guns (one of the Napoleons having also received a disabling shot) took position in the new line established near the Murfreesborough pike, and there rendered valuable service during the next two days in repelling the frequent attacks of the enemy. On the night of Jan. 2nd, 1863, the Confederates quietly evacuated their trenches and when the morning of the 3rd dawned it was discovered that the whole force of Confederates had departed and left the Army of the Cumberland in possession of the battlefield and Murfreesborough. On Jan. 4th the 2nd Division (R. W. Johnson commanding) moved about three miles east of the town, the Battery going into camp near Stone river. The losses sustained by the Battery during the battle of Stone river was Sergeant James Waters and privates Phillip Gaddis and Daniel Rickard; severely wounded, 1st Lieut. Henry Rankins, Sergt. Joseph M. Hughey, Corporal John J. English (mortally), privates Daniel Myers, — Brocton, Wm. Plummer, Omer Gruesbeck, Wm. Swazy, Henry Bricker, — Cramer, and Dan'l. Miller; also twenty-eight

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\*Cist. vol. VII, page 106.



horses and nine sets of harness were lost. Nothing was done for a time but the necessary camp routine, giving men and horses opportunity to recuperate their bodily strength. On January 20th, 1863, Capt. Simonson, with Daniel H. Chandler, were given leave of absence with orders to return to Indiana on recruiting service; the Battery having been reduced by losses below the minimum of effective men. Senior 1st Lieut. Henry Rankin, who had been so severely wounded at Stone river, and who was now in a very critical condition, was given transportation to a northern hospital where proper medical attendance and care could be administered, and during the absence of Capt. Simonson and Lieut. Rankin, Jr. 1st Lieut. Alf Morrison assumed command of the Battery. Brevet Lieut. Geo. H. Briggs received his commission and was mustered accordingly. About the first of April Capt. Simonson and D. H. Chandler returned, bringing with them seventeen recruits who were mustered and received by the "old remnant" as welcome "adjutors." Subsequent to the return of Capt. Simonson, Henry M. Allen, on account of failing health, resigned his commission as 2nd Lieutenant of the Battery, and Orderly Sergt. Jacob F. Allison was recommended and commissioned to fill the vacancy and assigned to the command of the center section. An honorary promotion which occurred about this time was that of Captain Simonson being appointed Chief of Artillery of the (2nd) Division, thus continuing Lieut. Morrison in command of the Battery. In addition to the routine of camp duties which had prevailed since this camp was established, orders for daily drill were issued and strictly observed for nearly two months following; in the meantime, horses were receiving the best attention, carriages were repaired and painted, harness and saddles were oiled and put in the best possible condition. The monotony of camp routine was broken when a fresh supply of mules was received to fill up the baggage teams. The work of "breaking in" and shoeing was mirth-provoking and full of excitement mixed with an abundance of language and thoughts not the most commendable. Spare time was "killed" in the most approved soldier style. In order to fill the ranks of the Battery up to the maximum number, "details" were made from the different infantry regiments of the brigade; these necessarily required some special attention at drill to fit them for their several "posts" at the guns and as drivers, and, after

they were fully installed into their new duties were well satisfied with the change in the line of service. Now that the "boys" were again in normal condition, horses were "sleek" and well fed, armanent in ship-shape order,, and from outward appearances trouble had been dismissed, yet there was an evident undercurrent of restlessness when it was remembered that the flag was still in danger; that there was yet an unconquered enemy in the land. These conditions continued until June 23rd, '63, when orders were issued to be ready to march (time not specified). Rations for several days were issued. A "change of heart" had evidently taken place; knapsacks were carefully examined and all "useless" articles which had accumulated during the last past three months were discarded. The name of the Department was now, and through all subsequent campaigns, to the close of the war—known as The Army of the Cumberland. The Battery still maintained its high status in the Division, and was furnished in consequence, with the best and complete armanent. Promptly at 8 a. m., June 24th, the Battery took a last lingering look (?) at the familiar objects surrounding the "camp near Murfreesborough" and moved out in its place in the "order of line of march," with the 3rd Brigade, to which it was still attached, taking the road leading through Liberty Gap. At about 11 a. m. the foothills of Cedar Ridge were reached, and about the noon hour the Confederate pickets were encountered, they falling back upon their main line of battle which was found located in a belt of timber about a mile distant. One section of the Battery was ordered to the front and opened upon the retreating enemy with shot and shell. The "zip" of the Confederate bullet which came uncomfortably close at times was not unfamiliar and to say the least, very undesirable. The Confederate sharpshooters had taken cover behind shocks of wheat which yet remained in the field, over which the brigade was advancing. The Battery, however, assisted greatly in dislodging the enemy, advancing along the road, while the infantry maintained a line of battle as well as could be, considering the rugged hills over which the advance was made. After having crossed Cedar Ridge the enemy was again encountered in a well entrenched position, and as soon as the line of the Brigade was adjusted, with the aid of the Battery, the enemy was again dislodged, though not without some resistance, the Confederate artillery replying

with spirit until night, accompanied with a heavy down-pour of rain, put an end to the conflict for the day. Weary, hungry and wet the men of the Battery "lay upon arms" anxiously waiting for the morning and seriously wondering what it would develop. When morning came (June 25th) the enemy was still in evidence as was evinced by the spiteful manner in which the sharpshooters sent the "deadly minie" into the Federal ranks. There was considerable artillery firing at intervals during the day, the 5th Ind. Battery engaging in several "duels" with its usual relish and determination not to be excelled. On the morning of the 26th there was a general advance, though cautiously, the Battery keeping well "closed up" with the infantry line. Brisk skirmishing was maintained at intervals until about 4 p. m., when the Confederates withdrew in the direction of Tullahoma, which lay some fifteen miles distant. Having cleared Liberty Gap and the adjacent wooded hills on either side, the order to "countermarch" was not received with any degree of enthusiasm; not knowing the reason for such a move, there were mutterings that indicated that at least among the "rank and file" a most emphatic disapproval; but it was soon discovered that these mutterings of disapproval were not reasonable, for the "head of column" was turned in the direction of the Manchester pike, which was positive evidence that a retrograde movement was not contemplated. The pike was reached about noon June 27th in a drenching rain; went into camp near Beech Ridge and remained until the 28th, when the march was resumed, reaching Manchester about the noon hour. The down-pour of rain continued almost incessantly, and to say that the "boys" in their "bedraggled" condition were disgusted is putting the matter mildly. But a few cups of good coffee and a square meal of "hard tack" and bacon—such as only a soldier was capable of enjoying—in connection with a two days' rest, with dry garments and blankets, soon put them in excellent "fighting trim," and when the order was read abridging the amount of baggage to one shirt, one pair of drawers, one pair of socks, in addition to what was worn, and a woolen army blanket with a gum "poncho" (or blanket.) All surplus baggage with knapsacks, etc., was sent back to be taken care of for future use; but "ne'er more were our fondest hopes revived." The sick and disabled were sent to the hospitals for care

and treatment. Being disencumbered, the Battery was again "ready for the fray." July 1st was ushered in with a heavy drizzling rain, and when the Battery "swung into column" it was with some degree of enthusiasm that the boys beheld the head of the column leading in the direction of Tullahoma. The march was toilsome on account of the almost incessant rainfall for nearly two weeks, making the roads in some places nearly impassable. "By an adroit movement of Crittenden's corps on the left, McCook was able to occupy Tullahoma with but little resistance."—(Cist.) The Battery reached Tullahoma on July 2nd, about 4 p. m., weary and footsore, and went into camp near the village. The teams were greatly reduced in flesh and strength and in fact men as well as horses were greatly in need of rest after the arduous marches in drenching rains and through deep mud, such as east Tennessee alone can furnish. Many of the horses were beyond restoration, and soon became "subjects for the potter's field," which had been established a short distance away, "down by the little creek" where dead carcasses were deposited, and doubtless will ever remain a bright spot (?) in the memory of many of the "boys" of the Battery, looking fondly (?) upon the emaciated form of a faithful but now lifeless "steed." Everywhere were evidences of a hasty retreat by the Confederates. Their deserted camps were littered with old worn out tents and pieces of carpet, filthy cast-off clothing, and these filled with "gray backs" in countless numbers; when orders to "clean up" were issued. Some wag of the Battery remarked that, "if ye let 'em alone till the sun comes out they'll be afther pickin' ivery ting up and tryin' to follow their friens'" As soon as the camp and surroundings were thoroughly "policed," a foraging expedition was ordered. The expedition was composed of twenty men from each battery of the division, mounted. The counties of Lincoln, Moore and Bedford were thoroughly searched for horses and mules. The results were the securing of eighty-three head of all grades from the "gallant steed" to the common cart horse. The following, while partaking of the nature of "personal reminiscence," may well be recorder as history, showing the daring spirit with which many of the boys of the Battery were possessed, without the least showing of "bravado," and when backed up by an indomitable courage (if necessity required) was dangerous, (for such is not "blind courage" in any sense.) The

two boys who were the principals in this narrative were George Shafer and George Simons and neither were of a reckless, "dare-devil" disposition but striking out independently from the other boys and shaping their course in the direction of Fayetteville, were not long in sighting the village, and deliberately, yet quietly, rode into the town and "drew rein" in front of the leading hotel. Ordering a darky to watch their horses till their return, threatening dire vengeance in case of negligence or treachery. Entering the hotel they ordered a "squad meal" which was speedily prepared, and which was eaten with a relish yet in noticeable haste; subsequently ordering drinks for the crowd. Being well satisfied with the courteous treatment accorded them they paid their "bill" with Confederate "scrip," mounted their horses and rode away feeling as happy as lords, joining the company at night, bringing with them a fine mare and a mule. Fayetteville was one of the rankest secession towns in the whole country around, and in fact, the county in which it is located was noted for its secession proclivities. There was much rejoicing in the Battery when it was known that the Paymaster was "in town" and that the Quartermaster was also on hand to issue new clothing for which many were greatly in need. On the 16th of August, 1863, the army was again set in motion, McCook's corps (the 20th) still constituting the right wing. The 2nd Division (Johnson's) leading out on the Manchester pike, with the 3rd Brigade—to which the Battery was still attached—taking the same route upon which Gen. Turchin had advanced the year before. Marching through Manchester, thence to Salem and into Point Rock valley, bivouacked for the night. Being refreshed with a quiet night's rest, the march was resumed in the early morning. When about twenty miles southward of Salem, the "head of column" turned eastward and soon entered the valley which is traversed by the Hurricane creek, a tributary of the Point Rock river. It became necessary at this juncture to cross a spur of the Cumberland mountains or foothills, a most difficult task for artillery and heavy baggage wagons. The ascent was begun and successfully terminated by doubling teams—as many as five teams to one carriage. The distance to the crest of the mountain being about two and a half miles, required nearly three days to travel the distance. Reaching Bellfonte, (now called Scotsboro) Ala., in the valley below, Aug. 22nd, the "picket rope was



stretched and a temporary camp established, remaining until Aug. 30th, '63. While encamped at this place a number of the boys of the Battery became violently sick from eating of "fresh beef" which had been overheated in the herd and slaughtered in that condition. Dr. A. T. Quinn, who had been appointed surgeon for the artillery of the Division, soon had the boys on their feet again, but the most solemn imprecations were uttered against Uncle Sam's "dairy meat." August 31st the march was resumed, now in the direction of Stephenson, Alabama, which was reached next day (Sept. 1st, '63.) The events which occurred at this place just a year ago were vividly recalled. The Battery with five companies of infantry had held in check a brigade of Confederate infantry with artillery, while baggage, etc., was successfully shipped by the railroad "up the valley," and then deliberately retired. Leaving Stephenson, the "head of column" led in the direction of Caperton's Ferry on the Cumberland river, where a crossing was made on a pontoon bridge; the line of march was continued in the direction of Sand mountain, which was reached late in the afternoon. The Battery lay at the foot of the mountain until the next day; meanwhile the 1st Division, commanded by Gen. Davis, had passed and made the ascent of the mountain. A restful night and a breakfast of coffee and "hard tack" for the first course, with "succotash" for the second. (Green corn and beans were found in "rich supply" in the valley adjacent to the camp.) The boys of the Battery felt themselves equal to any task. At about 10 a. m. the ascent by the Battery was begun. A bright September sun which had cleared the crest of Sand mountain seemed to invite the forces in the valley to come up and enjoy the healthful, invigorating breezes of the mountain top. The ascent of the mountain was accomplished without accident or incident worthy of note, though there were several dangerous points along the rough, stony "switch-back" (zig-zag) road covering a distance, including the descent of the mountain, of nearly twenty miles. During the succeeding four or five days the time was employed in short marches and halts, passing through White's valley, and over foothills of the Racoon mountains, entering Valley Head near the foot of Lookout mountain, forty miles south of Chattanooga, and about twenty-seven miles from the point where the Cumberland river was crossed some ten days ago, though the actual distance traveled by the Battery was much



greater. On the 9th of September the passage over Lookout mountain was accomplished through Winston's Gap, which opens into Broomtown valley. The Battery marching a distance of more than twenty miles, went into camp near the midnight hour, close by "a smooth-running streamlet where were verdant crags and picturesque cascades," upon the mountain top. A small lake of clear, fresh water upon Lookout where the Battery bivouacked that night was truly a "delightful wonder." September 10th the march was resumed, the Battery\* entering Broomtown valley about 2 p. m. But scarcely had the valley been reached when the order to "countermarch" was given; the baggage wagons and artificers outfit had been halted before beginning the descent. A courier on "foaming steed" had brought orders from Gen. Rosecrans for McCook to "join with Thomas at Pond Springs." Marching back through Winston's Gap to the summit of the mountain, turning to the northward the crest of the mountain was followed to where Stephen's Gap cuts through the Lookout range. Late in the night on the 16th (Sept.) the Battery again bivouacked in supporting distance of Thomas' forces at Pond Springs—in a beautiful valley called McLemore's Cove and through which a streamlet of pure, fresh water runs, which was most welcome to thirsty men and teams. During the march along the crest of Lookout mountain, from which glimpses of the country stretching "o'er hill and dale" in the direction of Ringold and Dalton, Ga., were had, and between these places and Lookout could be seen heavy clouds of dust rising above the shrubbery and tree tops, which betokened the movement of heavy columns of troops, known to be those of the Confederate Gen. Bragg, and that a conflict between his and those of General Rosecrans was imminent. Speculations had been rife in the past few days but now the signs of an impending battle were unmistakable. Trifling conversation had given way to comparative silence and sober thoughtfulness, the coarse jest was suppressed, and the old latin phrase *vincit qui se vincit*. (He conquers who overcomes

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\*It should be remembered that when the Battery is mentioned as marching or halting, it is in connection with the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division of the 20th (McCook's) corps until after the battle of Chickamauga.

himself) seemed never so applicable as when looking into faces of the men, who had not forgotten the scenes at Perryville, and the disasters and reverses at Stone River; it was apparent that each one had determined that the reputation and high military standing of the Battery should not be lowered in any future conflict. Sept. 17th an advance of about two miles was made, and about 10 a. m. line of battle formed, remaining thus until the morning of the 19th. (Some minor changes in the position of the Battery was made on the 18th). The 3rd Brigade to which the Battery was now attached was composed of the 1st and 6th Ohio and 5th Ky. regiments,—the latter known as the Louisville Legion—commanded by Col. Baldwin. The officers of the Battery at this time were as follows: Capt. Peter Simonson commanding the Battery. Sr. 1st Lieut. Alfred Morrison and Sr. 2nd Lieut. Geo. H. Briggs, these three officers had immediate command of the guns and Jr. 2nd Lieut. Ellison was made Chief of caissons, assisted by Orderly Sergt. S. P. C. Freeman. Each gun detachment had been filled up to a maximum number with details from the infantry regiments; comparatively few were absent on account of sickness. "our genial Thomas McGuire," however, had met with a severe accident during the night march on the mountain and was left in a hospital.

Cannonading could be heard far off to the northward. At about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the Battery was called from pleasant (?) dreams to a lively realization of the impending struggle. Heavy columns of infantry were passing; the Battery swung into line at the designated time and place; the column marching steadily,—silently on, till "the robin awoke the echo," welcoming the new born day. A halt was made at Crawfish Springs at daylight, horses were watered and a breakfast of coffee, bacon and crackers was hastily dispatched by the men. Cannonading and occasional volleys of musketry were distinctly heard; an hour was consumed in adjusting matters of importance, such as assignment to "posts" at the guns of the infantry, "details," filling canteens and "sponge buckets," with water. Orders from Gen. Rosencrans. were received for the 2nd Div.—to which the 3rd Brig. and the Battery belonged—to "take position on the right of Thomas." Moving in "quick time," the Battery reached the position assigned, at about

the noon hour, and was soon hotly engaged. The Confederates were driven from their position, and the line of the 2nd Div. was advanced about a half mile, but was again met by a stubborn resistance and a counter-charge by the enemy, with the evident object of "cleaning out" the Battery, but the charge was met with a withering fire from both the Battery and infantry regiments laying in support from which the enemy recoiled hastily. Again was it demonstrated by the boys of the Battery, that though "nothing comes of nothing," yet with firmness in action the end crowns the work with glory, and upon every face was written unmistakably the sentiment that, while I breathe I hope, and the love of country guides, and, with God's favor it is sweet to die for one's country if need be. At about 4 p. m., the right of the Div. was fiercely assailed but by a supreme effort the lines were held unbroken and the Confederates repulsed with fearful loss, the Battery doing its full duty in the reception of the charge.

At about 5 p. m. another furious attack was made along the whole line of the 2nd (Johnson's) Division. The 3rd Brig. by some means "had been thrown forward too far" and being in the center of the Div. was ordered to retire and take position conforming with the other brigades; the Confederates discovering the movement, again attacked in overwhelming numbers, the full force of the attack falling upon the 3rd Brig. but "the shower" of shot, shell and canister which the Battery poured into their ranks caused them to waver and halt for a moment, but short as it was the respite gave sufficient time for the Battery to "limber to the rear" and retire in good order, though in retiring one gun of the center section was completely disabled by a solid shot from the Confederate artillery and was abandoned after the gun was "spiked;" the detachment escaped in the darkness after having made a fruitless effort to bring the gun with them. Darkness seemed to suddenly fall upon the awful slaughter of the last few hours, to shut away from mortal eye the terribly mangled bodies which lay strewn over the ground in front of the Battery's position. After the lines of the brigade had been adjusted and the Battery assigned to a position, orders were issued for drivers to "stand to horse" and cannoneers to remain at their posts, The Battery had been actively engaged since about the

noon hour, but strange as it may seem, but one man—Arbuckle was killed;— a number were wounded, one gun and six horses were lost several were missing supposed to have been taken prisoners, the missing were from among the details from the infantry regiments. Lient. Morrison received a flesh wound in the left arm, but continued in command of the right section. As the boys of Battery bivouacked among the guns which stood with blackened lips and open mouths in line of battle, there came over them a keen realization that the reverse of the last hour of the day was on account of the overwhelming number of fresh troops (Longstreet's corps from Lee's army in Virginia) and what the 'morrow would bring forth was not pleasant to contemplate, and in anticipation of the renewal of the struggle in the morning, each one was busy with his own thoughts, saying but little, sleep refusing to come to the relief of weary bodies and anxious minds. During the early part of the night a burial squad was sent out to find and bury—Arbuckle; the search for the body must certainly have taken the squad within the Confederate lines, but the body was found without much difficulty, and buried as well as could be under the circumstances. Early the next morning all were astir. The position of the Battery was in the edge of the thick pine forest with a large open field in its rear. A dense fog had settled down during the night, and before it "lifted" in the morning the cannoneers had felled two large pine trees and cut them in such lengths as could be rolled into places where wanted, placing one upon the other, thus forming a barricade more than six feet high,—(leaving embrasures for the guns.)— which proved of great value during the day on account of the protection afforded from Confederate bullets. While this work was being done, the drivers busied themselves carrying water in gum buckets and camp kettles for the teams, and others were active in filling the chests with ammunition. A breakfast of "hardtack," bacon and coffee was hastily eaten, (the coffee had been made a distance in the rear and brought up by the cooks).

Scarcely had these timely preparations been completed—the fog in the meantime having partially lifted—when the crackling of musketry along the skirmish line broke the stillness of the morning, and with scarcely a com-

mand the cannoneers were at their "posts," and the drivers "stood to horse," only a few minutes elapsed when the storm broke in all its fury; skirmishing quickly gave way to the crashing volleys of musketry, and soon the roar and thunder of artillery added to the deafening tumult. Simonson's Battery entered into the work of resisting and if possible defeating the overwhelming numbers which were being hurled against this part of the line with the evident purpose of breaking through if possible; shot, shell and musket balls shrieked all around, overhead, everywhere; trees and tree tops were cut off and came crashing down in close proximity to teams and ammunition chests, and, added to all this was the choking sulphurous smoke from the immense quantities of burned powder which a heavy atmosphere and dense forest held close to the ground. An attempt to describe the awful slaughter in front of the Battery would prove an utter failure. The demon-like yells of the masses which time after time were hurled against this part of the line, only to be swept away by the constant stream of death poured forth from the mouths of the guns of the Battery, made it a veritable charnel-house. The Battery maintained its position until the order to retire was given, which was in the "dusk" of the evening, and as night spread its dark mantle over the awful scenes, there were some sad, but not despondent hearts. Commands were given in suppressed tones, and all acted with precaution, realizing that the movement was a critical one, but the Confederates discovering it, again charged with a yell, but found to their utter astonishment that the "Yanks" were in no mood to be hurried much less to be driven from the field in disorder, such a withering volley was sent into the ranks of the charging lines that caused them to waver and halt, scores of them "biting the dust" in the darkness for their arrogance. In retiring another of the gun-carriage was disabled, a stray solid shot from a Confederate gun "splintering" the axle; Capt. Simonson who was personally directing the withdrawal of his battery ordered the traces of the wheel team cut, thus saving the teams, and in the absence of a "spike" (a short piece of a "rat tail" file was used) took an ax from the gun-carriage and "chopped" the vent, thus putting the gun out "commission" at least for the time being. A new line was established at Rossville within



four miles of Chattanooga. The position of the Battery in the new line was near the Ross House. This line was held until the early morning of Sept. 22nd when the whole line retired to, and around Chattanooga and at once began entrenching and fortifying. The first position assigned to the Battery was near the "Rolling Mill" remaining here for about two weeks. In the meantime "details" were made each day from among the cannoneers to work on what was then known as "Fort Wood;" the Battery subsequently occupying one of the redouts. The investment of Chattanooga by the forces under Braxton Bragg was made complete in a few days, but the boys of the Battery (as well as others of the rank and file) were fully conversant with the facts that the reverses at Chickamauga were made possible by a misunderstanding of orders, and the failure of officials of high rank in other departments to prevent reinforcements being sent to Bragg thus giving him the advantage in numbers of at least 15,000 effective men. Rations soon became scarce, dwindling down in the course of time to less than one fourth, but still the boys of the Battery bore it with a true soldierly fortitude. Murmurings and expressions of indignation were heard however, when it was made known that "Old Rosy," as he was familiarly called, had been relieved of the command of the Army of the Cumberland, but their feeling and resentment were greatly assuaged when the "news" came that Geo. H. Thomas "the Rock of Chickamauga" was appointed to succeed Gen. W. S. Rosencrans. About this time Lieut. Morrison was given twenty days leave of absence on account of the wounds received on the 20th at Chickamauga. All other sick and wounded were in the hospitals in Chattanooga. Michael McCarty died of his wounds soon after reaching the hospital. Owing to the scarcity of forage many of the horses became thin and were languishing, and evidently would soon succumb to starvation; it was therefore necessary that some effort be made to save them if possible; this was accomplished by sending forty head to Stephenson, Ala., with ten men in charge of Sergt. Allen to take care of them. About the 25th of October the Battery was ordered to go to Shellmound, below Chattanooga on the Tennessee river. Though the trip was a most arduous one, it afforded relief to the men and apparently was appreciated above the slavishness of a besieged camp



around Chattanooga. The route taken was over Walden's Ridge, the ascent of which was difficult in the extreme. Owing to the reduced condition of the horses, it required from four to six teams to begin the ascent with the guns and caissons, but when once the steeper grades of the Ridge were encountered, it was necessary to attach still other teams, but the horses were in such a reduced condition that they were unable to extract their feet from the "sticky" mud which was now about two inches deep—some of the horses actually falling down; subsequently a "prolong" was attached to either side of the "cross-bar" (double tree) of the limber, and twenty-five men to each prolong:—it was indeed a novel sight—sixteen horses and fifty men "tugging" away at a 12-pounder gun and moving it slowly up the steep ascent. The crest of the ridge was reached finally, without further incidents other than as related above. It was necessary to take a circuitous-route on account of the "short route" along the north side of the river being effectually closed by Confederate artillery and sharpshooters posted at intervals on the south bank; the only route that was left open was over Walden's Ridge and down through Sequatchie valley. The road was cut with deep gullies, deep ruts and mud were in evidence everywhere, rocky ledges and precipices were frequently encountered along the way where it was necessary for the men to hold the carriages from overturning. The perils encountered on this trip were intensified by the famished condition of the horses, requiring four days to travel a distance of a little more than fifty miles. The descent, while not so arduous as the ascent, was attended with many dangers, and owing to the weakened condition of the horses and the almost impassable roads it became necessary to "dead-lock" the carriages in many places. After reaching the Sequatchie valley the "head of column" turned abruptly to the southward and followed down the east bank of the Sequatchie river to Love's Ferry on the Tennessee river, a short distance westward of Shellmound. Here a pontoon bridge of 500 feet in length, spanning the Tennessee river had been laid during the afternoon. Darkness had overtaken the "weary marchers" long before reaching the ferry and on nearing it, glimpses of a bright light could occasionally be seen; this proved to be a large basket-torch of pitch pine knots—one at either end of the bridge;—these afforded light suf-

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ficient to cross the bridge in comparative safety. Eleven p. m. and raining when the Battery had reached a stopping place for the night. Men and teams were tired and way-worn, teams were unhitched and fastened to the wheels of the gun carriages and caissons and the men threw themselves upon the ground—without much ceremony at making a “bunk”—to sleep the sleep of the faithful, to find himself lying in mud and water when the “bugle call” was sounded in the morning—the rain fell almost unceasingly during the entire night. A fact not only astonishing but pathetic was that the half famished horses which had been fastened to the carriage wheels, had, during the night “gnawed” the spokes of the wheels and the carriage poles to such degree that quite a number were entirely ruined, requiring new ones. In a few days preliminary preparations for a permanent camp were completed, the Battery being placed in position near the river. A few bright November days was a sufficient tonic to restore life and vigor to the boys of the Battery. In the course of time a “Redout” was constructed of sufficient dimensions for the guns. Shelter sheds were erected for the horses. “Permanent quarters” for the officers and men were constructed of logs and poles, and covered with tents and such other material as was available; the evident intent was a winter sojourn. Lieutenant Morrison had returned fully recovered from his wounds and again took immediate command of the Battery. Capt. Simonson having been appointed Chief of Artillery on the staff of Gen. Stanley commanding 1st Div. 4th Army Corps. On the 27th of Nov. after the memorable battle of Missionary Ridge, Daniel H. Chandler with orders and authority was sent back to Indiana to recruit men for the Battery, and was subsequently retained on detached duty till about the first of May, having in the meantime recruited and forwarded seven men who were regularly mustered into the Battery in April, 1864. On account of the resignation of Sr. 1st Lieut. Henry Rankin there was a vacancy in the line of commissioned officers. D. H. Chandler was recommended and in January, 1864, was commissioned Jr. 2nd Lieut. and was assigned to command the left section. About the first of February the order was given to “strike tents,” and for a few hours all was “hustle,” and about 10 a. m., the head of column was leading eastward; the route taken by the Battery was through

“Possumtail” valley and Whitisides, following in general the railroad route, subsequently rounding the north end or “nose” of Lookout Mountain, down into Lookout valley, thence over Missionary Ridge to Blue Springs valley, where a camp was established and where the Battery—with the 1st Div. 4th Corps—remained until May 3rd, 1864, at which time the ever memorable *Atlanta Campaign* began.

### CHAPTER III.

During the latter part of April, 1864, the Battery was supplied with a full complement of horses; the 6 pounder rifle guns were turned over to the Ordnance Department and two 10 pounder steel Rodmans were made to grace the "ranks" of the center section, while the right and left sections were supplied each with two 12 pounder Napoleons. Forty-six men from Capt. Naylor's 10th Ind. Battery were detailed for service in the 5th and were assigned to the several detachments where they were most needed. The armament and equipment was complete, with a full complement of men and horses, and every thing of a material kind well supplied. It may justly be recorded to the great credit of the men now composing the 5th Indiana Battery that a higher standard of patriotism prevailed and a greater degree of comradeship was noticeable than at any previous time.

According to the official reports of Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitacre commanding the 2nd Brigade it was composed of the following infantry regiments and artillery: 21st Ky., 96 and 115 Ill., 51st and 99th Ohio, and 84th and 35th Ind. and 5th Indiana Battery. Thus equipped and associated, the Battery entered upon one of the most memorable campaigns recorded in history—the "Atlanta Campaign."

At about the noon hour on May 3rd, 1864, the Battery "swung into column" taking the main road leading to Dalton, Ga., and camped the same night about a mile

south of Red Clay,—a small “station” on the railroad.—  
 Marching early the next morning the Battery reached Catoosa Springs about mid-afternoon and remained till the morning of the 7th when the march was resumed soon the vicinity of Tunnel Hill was reached at which place the initial action of the Battery in this campaign was recorded. Gen D. S. Stanley commanding the division says in his report of this action that “the 2nd brigade was ordered to move down the ridge near Rocky Face to attack in flank.” This movement at once dislodged the Confederates who seemed to have only cavalry (dis-mounted) and artillery. Gen Stanley further says, “Captain Simonson, Chief of Artillery promptly brought forward a section of rifled guns of the Fifth Indiana Battery and had a few fine shots at the cavalry”—which served to quicken their pace materially in their efforts to get beyond the range of the “rifled guns.” Gen. Stanley in his report of May 8th, says: “The enemy still held some *round hills* entrenched at the entrance of Buzzard Roost Gap.”—“In the afternoon Gen Davis formed a force to charge these hills, and Capt. Simonson turning his batteries (the 5th Indiana taking part) upon them, they (the hills) very soon fell into our hands.” As soon as it was known that this strong position.—Rocky Face Ridge,—was evacuated, early in the morning of the 13th, the advance in pursuit was begun. Passing through Dalton the Battery bivouacked in line of battle facing Tilton. Having passed through Tilton in the early part of May 14th, the strongly entrenched lines of the enemy upon the hills around Resaca was encountered about 1 o’clock. Referring to the exposed position of the left flank. (Cruft’s brigade seems to have occupied a position on the extreme left flank). Gen Stanley in his report says: “In the meantime Simonson’s Battery which had been advanced, was, as a matter of caution withdrawn and posted to sweep the ground to the rear of the exposed brigade” A part of the 2nd brigade had been formed about 400 yards distant from the position of the Battery; presently a brigade of Confederates came sweeping exultingly into the open field and the 81st Ind., and 101 Ohio which formed the infantry line on the left flank were soon overpowered and driven back. The Battery opened upon the attacking line with a shower of shells and canister which soon broke and dispersed that attack. The two

regiments above named, did as well as could be expected; attacked in front and flank and greatly outnumbered; and, had it not been for the timely aid of the Battery it would have gone hard with them. "Capt. Simonson and the 5th Indiana Battery deserve great praise, their conduct and execution was splendid," (Stanley's report). When the two regiments above mentioned were driven back the Battery was without support and, occupying a position on the extreme left of the line was dangerously exposed. About 6 p. m., Captain Simonson who had been "on the line" all the afternoon was apprised of the movement of the enemy to "crush the left flank," and, knowing of the exposed position of the Battery came galloping up, and, taking in the situation at a glance, asked with no little anxiety: "Morrison where's your support?" Morrison quickly replying, "I haven't seen it Captain," Fortunately Gen. "Joe" Hooker came riding by at this very critical moment, and Captain Simonson appealing to him said, "My God! General, can't you give me support for this Battery?" said Hooker, "Why what's the matter?" to which Simonson, pointing in the direction of the charging masses of Confederates, said, "there's a division of Confederates charging through that gap yonder and not five hundred men to oppose them;" then "Fighting Joe" began to be interested, pointing to the Battery, asked if that was "the extreme left of the line," and when assured that it was, asked with some degree of interest, "how long can you hold this position with the Battery?" without hesitation Simonson answered, "As long as we have ammunition, but General I want support." Gen. Hooker with no small degree of assurance in his words remarked, "keep cool Captain, hold this position at all hazards. I'll see that you get all the ammunition you can use and also timely support." Gen Stanley relates in his report of the battle that "the coming up of the 20th (Hooker's) Corps was most timely, though in my opinion the fire of the Battery (alluding to the 5th Indiana) was in itself adequate to the successful repulse of the enemy." Captain Simonson dismounting, walked quickly through the Battery and saw what made his heart thrill with pride, seeing every man in his place and at his post; mounting a "trail" of one of the guns, and for a moment silently but with evident solicitude, viewed the "boys" of *his* Battery a brief moment, and then called out.



*Attention!* Every eye was turned upon him.—“Men,” said he, “our big time has come, if any one is afraid, or is in the least cowardly, let him leave at once, for we’ll have no use for any but brave men; we’ve got to fight our guns to the extreme limit, *will you do it?*” In response to this challenge, hats went up into the air, coats and jackets were instantly flung aside, and in some instances sleeves were rolled up to the armpits—not a man accepted the challenge to “leave.” But a few brief moments elapsed when the rattle of musketry told too plainly that the critical time had come. Ammunition was piled up in close proximity to some of the guns, as the caissons were some distance in rear. Scarcely had these things been said and done, when a shout from the top of a wooded hill, a little to the left front of the Battery, was distinctly heard, “go for that d—d Yankee battery.” The six guns of the Battery spoke out almost simultaneously as a reply, and for the next fifteen or twenty minutes there was an almost continuous stream of shot, shells and canister poured into the very faces of the daring Confederate troops, who endeavored to re-form their broken lines at the foot of the wooded hill. Brig. Gen. Whitacre commanding the 2nd brigade, referring to the part which the Battery took in this engagement says, “The Fifth Indiana Battery which was attached to this brigade, under the immediate command of the gallant Lieut Morrison and under supervision of brave Capt. Simonson chief of artillery of the 1st Div. had been withdrawn and placed in position to sweep the rear of the exposed (Cruft’s) brigade. The Battery had been assailed by the enemy’s columns but by a most brave and determined stand, it succeeded in holding the enemy in check; the brave men and officers hurled such a storm of shells, shot and canister upon the Confederate lines with such rapidity and effectiveness that they were enabled to maintain their position until Gen Hooker aided in turning back the confederate columns which had advanced far past and in rear of our left flank, I make special mention of the officers and men of this battery for their gallantry and bravery on this occasion.” Reverting to the time when the Confederate battle line burst over the crest of the wooded hill to the “left front” of the Battery. Captain Simonson as chief of artillery in his official report says, “The pieces of the 5th Indiana Bat-

tery were immediately turned by hand to the left changing the "*Battery front*" more to the left so as to conform to the Confederate line which was sweeping down through the woods to the left of the Battery, opening with spherical case and shells reserving the canister for use in case they gained the hill on our immediate left. They soon appeared on this hill, and opened with a heavy volley of musketry;—the distance to the top of the hill was 150 yards. The men themselves without any orders or suggestions from their officers double-shotted the guns, in some instances, with a spherical case and a charge of canister and at other times a double charge of canister—and maintained the most rapid fire possible. A scattering few of the most daring ones of the charging forces reached the road at the foot of the hill, within fifty yards of the Battery." These were so confused that they soon fled for shelter and were subsequently taken prisoners. This part of the Captain's report is coincident with the request made just before the engagement, "let's give them the best we've got;" and without fears of successful contradiction, it may be asserted that this was the most terrific artillery practice which occurred during the entire period of the war, surely the most terrific and destructive of human life, for the time occupied—that is recorded in history, or mentioned in any official report relative to artillery. Shot, shell and canister at the rate of not less than five discharges per minute from six pieces! Officers could be heard shouting occasionally muzzles down! muzzles down! ! The gunners yelling for ammunition. A number of the "swing team" drivers left their teams without orders to aid in supplying the guns with ammunition. Infantrymen who had been separated from their regiments joined in the exciting work right valiantly and did excellent service for the Battery in carrying ammunition from some where, no one knew, but it was reckoned that it was supplied in accordance with Gen. Hooker's promise that he would see to it that the Battery should have all the ammunition it could use. Pandemonium reigned for about fifteen minutes, when suddenly there came from somewhere in the rear close by the command, "*c-e-a-s-e f-i-r-i-n-g,*" lie down." This was repeated and the voice was recognized as that of Captain Simonsen; it was but a moment till not a man of the Battery could be seen except as he lay upon the ground in the place where he

stood while in action. Hooker had redeemed his promise; two lines of infantry with fixed bayonets came charging through the Battery and out across the valley in close pursuit of the residue of fleeing Confederates. After a few minutes respite, order restored, and accounts of losses noted. Captain Simonson seated himself comfortably upon the ground and began fanning himself with his hat, the boys gathering around him—with Lient. Morrison on the "inner circle."—the Captain, with evident gratification, said, "boys we did it, we've done our *big thing*. I reckon they'll all know us now." Gen. Hooker had returned from the front, whither he had gone when his troops had charged through the Battery, and dismounting walked leisurely through the Battery shaking hands here and there with the powder-begrimmed men and remarked with some emphasis that "*these men are heroes every one of them.*" and that "he would rather be a private in this Battery than a Brigadier General. Subsequently Generals Butterfield, Geary, Williams, Stanley and others of subordinate ranks and commands came and complimented the officers and men of the Battery in highest terms. Evidently the Captain was right when he said *we've done our big thing*. The next day it was learned from prisoners that it was Stephenson's division that had made the attack on the position, and had been so terribly slaughtered by the shower of death-dealing missiles from the guns of the Battery. A strange thing about this fierce conflict of May 14th is that not a man or officer of the Battery was injured in the least degree by Confederate bullets; this may seem incredible and cannot be accounted for in no other way than that the attacking Confederates occupied much higher ground than the Battery and in consequence "over shot," but the men of the Battery claim they were responsible for the Confederates firing so wildly, as it must have been extremely confusing to have from six to ten charges (in as many seconds) of canister "flung" into their ranks without ceremony. It was William's division of Hooker's corps that came to the support and relief of the Battery. As night spread its dark curtain over the scenes of the last past two hours the boys, weary, though apparently well satisfied with themselves, could be seen in small groups stretching themselves upon their blankets and with "a peace of mind known

only to a conquerer," were sleeping the sleep of the "patriot victor."

On the morning of the 15th the Battery moved some distance toward the right and was engaged at intervals during the afternoon though later in the evening there was an "ominous quietude" on this part of the line; about midnight there was a furious attack made on that part of the line on which the Battery was stationed, and during the time of the attack the Battery maintained a rapid fire. On the morning of the 16th it was discovered that the Confederates had abandoned their strong defenses around Resaca. The line of pursuit took the Battery through Calhoun and Adairsville and thence in front of a line of Confederate defenses around Cassville, where on the 19th the Battery for a time was hotly engaged, firing more than a hundred rounds. From the evening of the 19th to the morning of the 23rd the Battery remained in the same position near Cassville, while preparations were being made for the movement upon Dallas. The Battery took up the line of march early on the morning of the 23rd and with the division, crossed the Etowa river in the evening. Resuming early the next morning a very tedious day's march was made, reaching a position two miles from Burnt Hickory the Battery took its place in line at 10 p. m. in a blinding rain storm. On the 25th the advance upon Dallas was continued, crossing the Pumpkinvine creek at nightfall and bivouacking on the ground over which Hooker's forces had fought during the afternoon. The next day (May 26th) the Battery was placed on the line with Col. Grose's Brigade, at a point about 250 yards from Confederate breastworks. The circumstances leading up to taking this position, and the incidents connected therewith are somewhat unique. While marching along in rear and toward the left of this line, an officer rode up hastily to Lieutenant Morrison and asked if he was in command of the battery, receiving an affirmative answer, the officer said, "*you are needed right in here, follow me.*" Immediately the command, "head of column right" was given, then "*cannoneers mount, trot march,*" and away went the Battery at a lively trot for a distance of about 300 yards,—halting and unlimbering on a slight rise of ground, began, and maintained a rapid fire for more than an hour. The services of the Battery at this particular point on the line of

battle was to assist Colonel Gross to advance his lines, so as to conform with the line generally. The Battery, however, had taken a position in advance of that which had been designated or the location intended, but "a good location is half the battle sometimes" remarked Lieut. Morrison. Thought to advance was a little hazardous, but it was only another demonstration of the undaunted boldness of the make-up of the Battery. The advance line of infantry passed the position of the Battery after four or five rounds had been fired; an eye witness declared (a member of the Battery) that he saw two infantrymen rolling a "chunk" of a log in front of them as they passed the Battery. It was remarked by an infantry officer that "it was the first time in his three years' service that he had seen a battery charge the enemy's works, that it was done with such celerity that the infantry were completely outstripped." As soon as the infantry line was well established the Battery began the erection of breastworks, and by nightfall was well protected by heavy embankments. For some unaccountable reason there was not a single shot fired from the Confederate works during the afternoon after the Federal lines had been advanced though the works could plainly be seen through the open timber no more than 400 yards away, subsequently it was rumored that there was but a thin line occupying the works when the advance was made and that the fire of the Battery had caused them—after a feeble resistance—to abandon that part of the line, and if it had been abandoned it was re-occupied during the night. On the 27th the right and left sections occupying the redouts were hotly engaged for two hours; during this engagement Sergt. Jacob Kurtz and private Gabriel Swihart were mortally wounded surviving but a short time after being wounded; private James Harvey was slightly wounded. On the morning of May 28th, 1864, Jacob Kurtz and Gabriel Swihart were given an honorable, soldier's burial. The Battery remained in this position until June 6th not, however, inactive; daily practice upon the Confederate works, was the rule, knocking their "head-logs" from the top of their embankments, which were invariably replaced during the night. Sharpshooters had become extremely annoying so that it was hazarding one's life to expose his body in the least.

June 6th the Battery (with the division) marched a



distance of six miles in the direction of Ackworth, bivouacking in the vicinity of Morris Hill's church, and within two miles of the railroad which runs through Ackworth; laying in reserve at this place until the 10th, when the center section, Lieut. Ellison in command, was detached and joined in an engagement with Cruft's brigade. June 11th the Battery took position on the line of battle and fired several rounds but did not become closely engaged. On the 12th Lieut. Ellison's section was again closely engaged with Cruft's brigade, the boys of that section maintaining the reputation of the Battery for rapid and effective work! All was quiet till "June 14th. By order of Maj. Gen. Howard the 5th Indiana Battery, Twenty-sixth Penna. and Battery M. First Ill., Light Artillery opened fire on Pine Mountain."

Leonidas Polk of the Confederate army, in company with the Confederate Gens. Johnson and Hardee, were discovered by Maj. General W. T. Sherman commanding the Federal forces—surveying the Federal lines from an exposed point on Pine Mountain. One of the 3-inch Rodman guns of the center section was under the personal direction of Gen. Sherman, "sighted" by gunner Frank McCollum, the second shell exploding in the midst a fragment striking Gen. Polk upon the breast, inflicting a mortal wound.

On the 15th of June a general advance was made. The center section "was placed on Pine Mountain—the enemy having evacuated during the night—the other two sections (right and left) were placed in position upon a ridge midway between Pine and Kennesaw Mountains, occupying the abandoned Confederate position. On the 16th the position of the Battery (two sections) was shifted to conform with the line of battle, occupying an eminence covered with thick forest which extended about 400 yards to the front, and, beyond which was a cleared field nearly 200 yard across; on the opposite side of this field was the Confederate skirmish line well entrenched, and further back of the skirmish line was the Confederate artillery which had an "enfilading" or flank fire on the position of the Battery. Sergt. Conrad Bricker was severely wounded at this position a fragment of shell striking him on the jaw and fracturing the bone. Early in the afternoon Capt. Simonson called for a detail of twelve men from the Battery (volunteers) for a special

purpose; leading them out in front of the Battery, stationing a man at intervals of about 35 yards, thus forming a line of communication from his position in the vicinity of the Federal skirmish line to that of the Battery, a distance of about 400 yards. The sequel of this ingenious and hazardous undertaking is best told by Maj. Gen. Stanley commanding the 1st Div. and upon whose staff Capt. Simonson as Chief of Artillery was often called in council. Gen. Stanley in his official report of June 16th says "While laying out a position for a battery, this day Capt. Peter Simonson Chief of Artillery of my Division, was instantly killed by a Confederate sharpshooter. This was an irreparable loss to the Division. He never missed an opportunity, and allowed no difficulty to deter him from putting his batteries in every position that would prove annoying or destructive to the enemy." The manner in which he directed the firing of the Battery by this human telegraph line, proved exceedingly destructive to the Confederate lines, and while engaged in superintending the construction of a line of works by men from the "*Pioneer Corps.*"—intending to place the 5th Ind., in the new position as soon as darkness would, in a degree hide the movement;—in a moment of inadvertence his body was exposed long enough for a sharpshooter to get in his deadly work; the ball penetrating his forehead, killing him instantly. The last message that came in over this human telegraph line was, "*The Captain is killed bring a stretcher.*" Strong men were shaken with deep emotion. Gen. Stanley with others of the Division were soon "in the presence of the dead," but none were more deeply affected than the boys of the Battery. A detail was made to prepare the body for transportation to his former home in Indiana. Lieut. Geo. H. Briggs was granted "leave of absence" to accompany the remains as far as Chattanooga where a metallic casket was obtained. Isaac Swihart, the brother-in-law of the Captain, was granted a twenty-day furlough that he might escort the remains back to Columbia City, Indiana, where a sorrowing wife and heart-broken daughter,—"*the gem of the home,*"—awaited in grief, the coming of the lifeless body of their hero dead. In the death of Capt. Simonson the Battery lost a true and tried friend, and though the "boys" had great confidence in the officers in immediate command, there was none that could fill the place vacated by the death

of their Captain. As soon as night spread its sable veil over the sad events of the past few hours the Battery moved out and occupied the position which, the now deceased Captain had selected. There was a silent sullenness, and an apparent feeling of revenge possessing every member of the Battery, that boded destruction to the Confederate forces if an opportunity was given. The morning of the 17th broke bright and clear, and with it came the discovery that the enemy had evacuated their strong line of works and had fallen back to stronger and more formidable ones around the slopes of Kennesaw. The Battery, (with the Division) was advanced and opened with vigor on the entrenched lines of the Confederates. This "fire" with other batteries (60 pieces in all) was continued for some length of time, "by volleys" at intervals of five or six minutes, using solid shot and shell of various kinds. On the 18th a heavy downpour of rain set in, but with all, the Battery kept sending in its compliments occasionally during the entire day, and the next day moved forward again, the Confederates having fallen back to their inaccessible (?) stronghold on "Old Kennesaw." The Battery had no "close engagements" but was in action almost daily at greater or less intervals. The work of the Battery was somewhat on the itinerary plan, reporting in sections (by orders) to a chief of artillery of some other division, and subsequently to another. This was the result of having organized the artillery of the 4th Corps into a brigade and was commanded by Capt. Lyman Bridges. June 19th the left section occupied a position near the foot of Kennesaw Mountain, opening with vigor and accuracy on the Confederate lines. On the 20th a requisition for the right section was made by the General commanding the Brigade, to advance to a position which was attempted but proved to be untenable, on account of its close proximity and exposure to a Confederate battery and with very meager protection from the fire of that battery. The guns with the teams and drivers were left some distance back of the anticipated position, and in the shelter (?) of the timber while the cannoneers went forward with picks and shovels to strengthen the partially constructed works, but the confederates were not slow in discovering the movement, and, divining the intent immediately opened upon the working force with canister, with such accuracy that

the cannoneers sought safety by throwing themselves flat upon the ground; with solid shot the Confederates cut down immense limbs from the trees and soon had drivers, teams and guns entangled in a mass of limbs and tree tops. Word was sent in to Battery headquarters relative to the defenseless position and extremely hazardous undertaking, the messenger returning with orders to retire immediately. The teams and guns were soon released from their unpleasant environments, but while retiring a man from the 10 Ind., Battery (a detail) was mortally wounded. On the afternoon of June 26th the Battery moved to a position about two miles farther to the right on the general line of battle, and early the next morning moved to a position in an open field, and promptly at 8 a. m. engaged with other batteries in cannonading the Confederate works on Kennesaw, and for fifteen minutes, more than a hundred cannon of various caliber, poured missiles of destruction upon "*Kennesaw's brow*" preparatory to the assault ordered by General Sherman. The Battery remained in this locality until July 2nd, moved a distance of two miles, and on the 3rd, passed through and beyond Marietta a distance of about four miles and bivouacked for the night in line of battle near the railroad. The next morning, July 4th, the Battery began early the observance of the "Nation's Natal Day;" opening with shot and shell upon the enemy's entrenched lines. The "gopher holes" of the "Johnnies" were four or five hundred yards away partially hidden by a growth of corn fully waist high. The musketry and sharpshooting from these outposts of the Confederates was accurate and destructive; two men of the left section were severely wounded, and the brave, fearless gunner, John Sickafoose, was mortally wounded while dextrously managing his gun. The left section was unavoidably in an exposed position and in consequence suffered greater loss; several horses were killed or badly wounded. The infantry charged under cover of the fire of the Battery at this point, and took the rifle pits with their contents—about 300 prisoners—the destructiveness of the work of the Battery could now be seen, and fully realized—parts of the bodies of the men occupying these "pits" were strewn around promiscuously behind the now half demolished embankments; many of the prisoners taken were wounded more or less severely; in the meantime, however, "from

another direction" the Confederates opened a brisk and effective fire upon the Battery, a private of the right section was severely wounded and two horses were killed. On the morning of the 5th another advance was made, the Confederates having retreated to the Chattahoochee river. The Battery "swung into line" and shelled their rear guard, and in the afternoon took position along the bluffs on the west bank of the river and paid its compliments to the Confederate forces in their entrenched position on the opposite side; remaining at this position till the morning of the 10th, when the Battery again swung into the marching column at the designated time and place, marching up the river to the "Rosswell (Jeans) Mills," crossing the Chattahoochee on a pantoon bridge, and marching about three miles eastward went into camp, where the Battery remained under orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice, either a part or the entire Battery. On the 18th an advance of about eight miles was made, bringing the Battery in the vicinity of the bridge—crossing of Nancy's Creek where a few well directed shells drove the Confederate cavalry from an attempt to burn the bridge. On the 19th another advance of two and a half miles was made, crossing Peachtree Creek, taking position on the "battle line" and engaged the enemy at intervals during the day. Again on the 20th of July an advance of two or three miles was made; about noon the battery engaged the enemy and continued till darkness set in; the right section however, was detached about 4 p. m. and was sent farther to the left when it became hotly engaged, having one man (private Lewis Gibson a detail of the 10th Ind. Battery) killed. On the 21st the Battery was engaged at intervals during the day shelling the Confederate entrenchments which lay about 500 yards distant, the Confederates replying with musketry and sharpshooting. Thus the entire day was spent in a "give and take" action. As the lines were being contracted and the investment of Atlanta became an assured fact, the Battery kept pace with each advance and on the 23rd of July was placed in position about 1600 yards from the main lines of defense around Atlanta. The position of the Battery was fortified, and for the next succeeding thirty days aggregated more than fifty "rounds" daily. In the meantime Sr. 1st Lient Alfred Morrison was brevetted Captain of Volunteer Artillery. Other commissioned officers of the



Battery were accordingly advanced a grade, and bugler Wm. Hulse was recommended for promotion to the 2nd Lieutenantcy. The Battery boys were in a good healthy condition generally, but horses were greatly needed to fill up the teams. On the morning of August 25th the Battery under orders again swung out into its place in the marching columns of the 4th Army Corps, in that memorable movement to the right which subsequently resulted in the evacuation and fall of Atlanta. The 4th Corps "swung around" to the right by way of the Sandtown road, the Battery, in the formation of the "line" was thrown into position in the vicinity of the Mount Gilead church but was not engaged. On the 27th the lines were advanced to the West Point and Lagrange railroad several hundred yards of which was destroyed, then pressing forward, the lines reached the Georgia State railroad on the 30th, and after a brisk engagement, in which a section of the Battery took part, possession was secured, the cannoneers assisting at tearing up several miles of track. Resuming the forward movement the enemy was again encountered near Jonesborough, Sept. 1st; the center section was again detached and sent to assist Criff's Brigade to establish its lines. The construction of breastwork was immediately begun by this section of the Battery on account of its exposed position, a log house which stood near by was pulled down and served an admirable purpose for the foundation of the breastworks, but the faithful Sergt., Joseph M. Allen of one of the guns, was seriously injured by a log accidentally falling upon him. At this position Sept. 2nd, the last discharge of the guns of the Fifth Indiana Battery "awoke the echoes" in the numerous wooded hills of this part of Georgia. Captain Lyman Bridges, Chief of Artillery of the 4th Army Corps, says in his report, "that on Sept. 5th in accordance with orders received from Maj. Gen. Stanley, all the artillery of the Corps was withdrawn from the front;" at near sundown the Battery (with others) took a position two miles north of Jonesborough. In the afternoon of Sept. 7th the Battery (with other troops) marched to "Rough and Ready" a distance of seven miles in the direction of Atlanta. The next day the march was resumed; marching through the deserted and dilapidated, but once beautiful and proud city—ATLANTA, GA., and going into camp about a mile east of the city late in

the afternoon. Here the Battery "rested from its labors" until the 20th of Sept. when an order was received by the commanding officers of the Battery to turn over the "entire armament and equipments to the Ordnance Department." The expiration of term of enlistment was near at hand. None scarcely realized the real significance of the "order" to disarm the Battery, but it was only a little while after everything had been "shifted" to other hands, that "starting for home," was really thought of. The "boys" scarcely knew what to do with themselves, no horses to feed and water, no guns to "burnish" and guard; everything out of sight except the few personal belongings which were carefully folded and lay near at hand. There were ten of the original members of the Battery who had "veteranized," and a number of recruits whose time would not expire for some length of time, these were transferred to the 7th Indiana Battery; the remnant of the Fifth Indiana Battery left Atlanta on the afternoon of September 21st, 1864—"Taking position" on top of box cars which were filled with "refugees" and their household goods. Nothing worthy of record transpired along the way from Atlanta to Chattanooga, which latter place was reached on the evening of the 23rd, here the men and officers were detained for "garrison duty" until Nov. 15th. In the meantime a detail of seven men and a corporal was put upon the transport boat "Resaca" which plied the "limpid (?) waters" of the Tennessee below and above Chattanooga. Having received the final order for muster-out the men of the Battery again boarded the (box) cars on Nov. 16th, and without further incident reached Indianapolis, Ind., on Nov. 19th where, as one of the men subsequently declared, "we were stowed away in an old board shed that was but little better than the abandoned Confederate camp at Tullahoma. On the evening of the 26th of Nov., 1864, the "assembly" was called. The "bugle call" rang out clear and familiar, there was a prompt response, it was the last call for the Battery as a military organization—the last *march* that was made as such—reaching the office of the Army Paymaster, the roll was called for the last time and as each one's name was called he stepped into the office, received his pay in full with his *honorable discharge*;—a majority having served a little more than three years. The Battery had marched over 2,200 miles, in all kinds of

weather—by day and by night—was engaged in the following battles:

Stephenson, Ala., Aug. 31st, '62; Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8th, '62; Stone River Tenn., Dec. 31st, '62; and January 1st, '63; Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24th, 25th, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19th, 20th, '63; Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost, May 7th, 1864; Rocky Face, Ga., May 9th, 12th, inclusive, '64; Resaca, Ga., May 14th, 15th, '64. Kingston, Cassville, 16th, 18th, 19th, respectively; Dallas, Ga., May 25th to June 5th inclusive; Pine Mountain, Ga., June 16th, '64; Ackworth, (The center section) June 10th, '64; Kennesaw Mountain, June 17th to July 1st inclusive; Peach Tree Creek (Burnt Hickory?) July 4th, '64; Chattahoochee River, July 6th, '64; Atlanta, July 23rd, Aug. 24th, inclusive; Jonesborough, Ga., Sept. 1st. Besides these regular battle and siege engagements, the Battery participated in more than thirty skirmishes where artillery was used. There were nine of the members of the Battery killed instantly in action; eight were mortally wounded. Twenty-two died in hospitals; one was killed by accidental discharge of a musket. Twenty seven were discharged prior to expiration of time of enlistment, for disabilities.

The following from the official report of Captain Lyman Bridges, Chief of Artillery of the 4th Army Corps, on the Atlanta Campaign, will be interesting as well as instructive:

"Fifth Indiana Battery. Number of guns, six.

"Caliber:—2 3-inch rifle guns; 4 12-pounders, (Napoleons).

"Ammunition expended:—Twelve pounders, Solid shot 1243; Spherical Case, 1594; Fuse shell, 476; Canister, 49.

"Three-inch rifle guns—Solid shot, 20; Percussion Shells, 616; Fuse Shells, 967; Case Shot, 1381; Canister, 86.

"Total of all kinds of 12-pounder Napoleons, 3,362.

"Total of all kinds for the 3-inch rifle guns, 3,070.

"Total for the entire Battery, 6,432.

"The Fifth Indiana Battery is officially mentioned 21 times during the Atlanta Campaign alone; a greater number of times than any of the other five batteries of the 4th Army Corps."

## OFFICIAL ROSTER

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*As Reported by Adjutant General W. H. H. Terrell.*

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ELLISON, JACOB F.—Nov. 22, '61—First Sergeant, promoted 2nd Lieutenant.

BRIGGS, GEO. H.—Nov. 22, '61—Q. M. Sergeant, promoted 1st Lieut.

*Sergeants.*

TOLLERTON, JAMES—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged Nov. 12th, '63.

FREEMAN, SAM P. C.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26th, '64.

MARSHALL, JOHN—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged Dec. 15, '62.

ALLEN, JOSEPH M.—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged Nov. 10, '64.

DONLEY, DAVID R.—Nov. 22, '61—Accidentally killed at Huntsville, Ala., June 25, '62.

BROWN, SMITH—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 13, '62.

*Corporals.*

AUMACK, JOSEPH—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged Nov. 18, '62.

ENGLISH, JOHN J.—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Louisville, Ky., July 27, '63, of wounds.

ROBERTSON, WM. G.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.

GUISINGER, WILSON—Nov. 22, '61—Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.

MCCK, HENRY—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.

BRICKER, HENRY—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64 as Artificer.

BAKER, LUMAN A.—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Lisbon, Ind. July 23, '62.

MILES, RICHARD P.—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged January 19, '63.

KEDALL, HENRY M.—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged January 5, '63.

MCCOLLUM, BENJAMIN F.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.

MAYER, GEORGE—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.

JONES, WM. W.—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., '63.

*Buglers.*

MILLER, CLAUD C.—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged.

HULSE, WILLIAM L.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out as 1st Serg't. Nov. 26, '64.

*Artificers.*

CHANRLER, DAN'L. H.—Nov. 22, '61—Promoted 2nd Lieutenant, '64.

KNAPP, SYLVESTER—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged May 1, '62.

SPEAR, JOHN R.—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Murfreesborough Tenn., April 16, '62.

KUNTZ, JASPER N.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.

PRICKETT, JOHN T.—Nov. 22, '61—Deserted August 18, '62.

*Wagon Master*

BROUGHTON, SAMUEL—Nov. 22, '61—Deserted Jan. 15, '62.

*Privates.*

ACKLEY, LAWRENCE W.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN M.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64, as corporal.

ALMS, MICHAEL—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Indianapolis, Indiana.

ACKER, GEORGE—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.

AMOS, WESLEY—Nov. 22, '61—Transferred V. R. C., April 30, '64.

BARTH, SAMUEL—Nov. 22, '61—Deserted Nov. 15, '61.

BARR, ISAAC—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.

BUMGARTNER, ALBERT—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.

BECKER, JOEL—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.

BLENK, JOSEPH—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.

BECKLER, HENRY—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged Nov. 12, '62.

BLOWERS, HARRISON—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Nashville Tenn., (Date unknown).



- BRICKER, CONRAD—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61 (as Sergeant).
- BRICKER, DAVID—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61.
- BALTON, ROBERT—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61.
- BRUE, NICHOLAS—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged Nov. 14, '62.
- BACKHAUS, CHARLES—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 12, '63.
- BODLE, ALONZO K.—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 8, '63.
- COLE, THOMAS—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged Jan. 6, '63.
- CRANCE, McADG—Nov. 22, '61—Veteranized, Transferred to 7 Ind. Battery.
- CRAIG, ALEXANDER—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61, as Sergeant.
- CRANCE, MICHAEL—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61.
- COOL, DAVID—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61.
- CRAMER, HARRISON—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61.
- CULVER, DANIEL—Nov. 22, '61—Veteran Transferred to 7th Ind. Battery.
- CULVER, SAMUEL—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61.
- CUMMINS, NICHOLAS—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged.
- CLARK, JACOB C.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61.
- CASSEL, SOLOMON—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 29, '62.
- DOUGLAS, JOHN E.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61, as corporal.
- DAVIS, JOSEPH—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61.
- DONLEY, JOSEPH—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61, as Sergeant.
- DARLINGTON, WILSON M.—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged (Date unknown).
- EVERHART, JOHN—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Laport, Ind., June 1, '62.
- EUSTICE, JOHN—Nov. 22, '61—Transferred to V. R. C. April 30, '61.

- EVANS, THOMAS—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- EATON, JOHN—Nov. 22, '61—Deserted Aug. 18, '62.
- EHRLICK, FREDERICK—Nov. 22, '61—Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
- EGNER, JOHN—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- FORRY, ABRAHAM—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged January 29, '63.
- FULLERTON, JOHN—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- FLISK, HARLOW—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- GEIGER, JACOB—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- GRUESBECK, PETER V.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64, as corporal.
- GINGER, JOHN C.—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 5, '62.
- GWIN, HENRY—Nov. 22, '61—Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 13, '63.
- GADDIS, PHILIP—Nov. 22, '61—Killed at Stone River Dec. 31, '62.
- GOULD, WALLACE—Nov. 22, '61—Transferred to V. R. C. Sep. 20, '63.
- HOUSTON, JOHN—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Danville, Ky., Nov. 28, '62.
- HUPP, ORMAND—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- HORNBECK, PETER L.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- HACKETT, HENRY—Nov. 22, '61—Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 30, '63.
- HEATH, OTIS—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged (date unknown).
- HOMSHER, ALBERT—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- HOMSEHER, BENJAMIN F.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- HALL, NELSON W.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- HALL, ALEXANDER—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged, Aug. 3, '62.
- HUTCHINSON, JOHN—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Camp Chase, O., '64.

- HARVEY, JAMES R.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- HOLM, DAVID D.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- HOFFMAN, JACOB—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged Jan. 24, '63.
- HENRY, WILLIAM—Nov. 22, '61—Transferred to V. R. C., Mar. 15, '64.
- IMBODY, HARRISON—Nov. 22, '61—Veteran Transferred to 7th Battery.
- JONES, DANIEL—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged Apr. 29, '63.
- JOHNSON, BENJAMIN F.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- JORDON, ALEXANDER—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- KURTZ, JACOB—Nov. 22, '61—Killed in action near Dallas, Ga., May 27, '64.
- KING, WILLIAM D.—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Indianapolis Dec. 24, '61.
- KEEN, NORFLIT—Nov. 22, '61—Deserted Aug. 18, '62.
- KATES, JOHN E.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64 as corporal.
- KEHLOR, JOSEPH—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9, '62.
- KRAMER, ANTHONY—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged.
- KELLY, STEPHEN—Nov. 22, '61—Veteran Transferred to 7th Battery.
- KLOCKSIN, CHARLES—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- MCCARTY, MICHAEL—Nov. 22, '61—Died of wounds at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 30, '63.
- MCGUIRE, THOMAS—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- MILLER, CHARLES W.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64, as corporal.
- MILLIMAN, CURTIS V.—Nov. 22, '61—Deserted May 31, '63.
- MYERS, DANIEL—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged July 10, '63.
- MARSHALL, WILLIAM F.—Nov. 22, '61—Veteran Transferred to 7th Battery.
- MALONE, ADAM—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- MILLER, DANIEL E.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.

- MENDENHALL, JOHN—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- McKINZIE, STEPHEN—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '61.
- MENDENHALL, ISAAC—Nov. 20, '61—Discharged Dec. 15, '62.
- NEY, PATRICK—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged Jan. 19, '63.
- PARKER, SIMON—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged Nov. 8, '63.
- PITTIT, ANDREW—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '63.
- PEABODY, ARTHUR—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5, '62.
- RICHARDS, SIMON—Nov. 22, '61—Deserted Aug. 18, '62.
- ROGLY, JOHN I.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64 as corporal.
- RICKARD, DANIEL—Nov. 22, '61—Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, '62.
- ROLLINS, WILLIAM J.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- SHOEMAKER, JACOB—Nov. 22, '61—Veteran Transferred to 7th Battery.
- SHAFFER, DAVID—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- SHOUP, JOEL—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Nashville, Tenn., April 1, '63.
- SHOUP, SOLOMON—Nov. 22, '61—Deserted Nov. 15, '61.
- SWAZIE, WM. A. F.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- STEWART, JOHN H.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- SHAFFER, CHRISTIAN—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- SHAFFER, GEORGE—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- SNYDER, WILLIAM—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Nashville, Tenn., ar. 24, '63.
- SICKAFOOSE, JOHN—Nov. 22, '61—Mortally wounded July 4, '64; died July 17, '64.
- SICKAFOOSE, GEORGE W.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- SIMMS, WILLIAM—Nov. 22, '61—Veteran transferred to 7th Battery.

- SIMONS, SOLOMON—Nov. 22, '61—Died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 27, '62.
- SIMONS, GEORGE—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- THOMAS, GEORGE—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- TAYLOR, LEANDER P.—Nov. 22, '61—Deserted Dec. 1, '61.
- WIGENT, JOHN C.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64, as Corporal.
- WATERS, JAMES M.—Nov. 22, '61—Killed at Stone River Dec. 31, '62.
- WATERS, SAMUEL—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- WALLACE, EDWARD A.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- WORLEY, OSCAR—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- WASHBURN, ALANSON—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- WAMPNER, FREDERICK—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- WALTON, JOHN C.—Nov. 22, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64.
- WARD, PERRY—Nov. 22, '61—Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 30, '63.
- WECKERLIN, HENRY J.—Nov. 22, '61—Veteran transferred to 7th Battery.
- WATSON, THOMAS—Nov. 22, '61—Deserted April 19, '62.
- WADE, JOHN S.—Nov. 22, '61—Veteran transferred to 7th Battery.
- WILSON, JOSEPH—Nov. 22, '61—Discharged Jan. 8, '62.
- VIZINA, LOUIS T.—Nov. 22, '61—Veteran transferred to 7th Battery.

*Recruits.*

- BAIR, ALBION—Mar. 20, '63—Transferred to 7th Battery.
- DONLEY, WILLIAM H.—Jan. 11, '62—Transferred to 7th Battery.
- FELT, JAMES—Mar. 20, '63—Transferred to V. R. C. April 10, '63.
- GALENTINE, HENRY—April 12, '64—Transferred to 7th Battery.



- GOBLE, ABNER D.—Mar. 12, '64—Transferred to 7th Battery.
- GREEN, WILLIAM—Mar. 20, '63—Discharged Oct. 24, '63.
- GRUESBECK, OMER—Feb. 11, '64—Died at Chattanooga, Aug. 19, '64.
- HUGHEY, JOSEPH—Nov. 23, '61—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64, as Q. M. Sergeant.
- HOLT, WILLIAM—Mar. 20, '63—Transferred to 7th Battery.
- HUFFORD, JAMES H.—Mar. 20, '63—Transferred to 7th Battery.
- HARTSOCK, GEORGE W.—Mar. 20, '63—Transferred to 7th Battery.
- KERMASTON, ALBION M.—Feb. 11, '64—Transferred to 7th Battery.
- KING, ALONZO—Mar. 19, '63—Transferred to 7th Battery.
- KENNEDY, JOHN—Mar. 20, '63—Died at Murfreesboro. Tenn., June 5, '63.
- LOWMAN, WILLIAM G.—Mar. 20, '63—Transferred to 7th Battery.
- MULLEN, EPHRAIM—Mar. 21, '63—Transferred to 7th Battery.
- MACK, SQUIRE—June 15, '62—Died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 8, '62.
- PARSHALL, ARTHUR J.—Mar. 19, '63—Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 21, '63.
- PLUMMER, WILLIAM—Jan. 27, '62—Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 19, '63.
- PRICE, JAMES A.—Mar. 19, '63—Mustered out Nov. 26, '64, as prisoner of war.
- RECKARD, WALTER—Mar. 19, '63—Transferred to 7th Indiana Battery.
- RUCKMAN, SYLVESTER—April 12, '64—Transferred to 7th Indiana Battery.
- ROBERTS, JOHN W.—Feb. 11, '64—Transferred to 7th Indiana Battery.
- SCOTT, CLARK—Mar. 12, '64—Transferred to 7th Indiana Battery.
- SCHENIER, JOHN P.—Jan. 1, '62—Transferred to 7th Indiana Battery.
- SWIHART, ISAAC—Mar. 20, '63—Transferred to 7th Indiana Battery.

- SWIHART, GABRIEL—Mar. 20, '63—Killed in action near Dallas, Ga., May 27, '64.
- SHUFFLER, DAVID M.—Mar. 20, '63—Transferred to V. R. C., discharged May —, '63.
- WILCOX, GEORGE W.—Mar. 19, '63—Transferred to 7th Indiana Battery.
- WILCOX, THEODORE—Aug. 13, '64—No record of discharge or muster out.
- WELKER, JOHN—June 15, '62—Died at Cincinnati, O., (no date given.)

#### ERRATA

Page 3, line 8, should read Sen. 2nd Lieutenant.

A repetition occurs on Page 6, line 16—22.

Page 14, line 14 from the bottom, should read "nearly one year."

Page 27, line 15 from the bottom, should read "Paint Rock."

Page 45, line 6, should read "though."











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